

# March May Day for Childrens' Future

## Steel Workers Demand Gov't Hike Pay at Plant Rally

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., April 27.—Steelworkers staged a mill-gate demonstration here yesterday demanding that the government put its own wage recommendations into effect at once.

### 2,100 in Walkout at Steel Plant

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—The entire working force of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Co. plant in nearby Bridgeville—some 2,100 workers—walked off the job last Wednesday to protest the firing of 50 men in the sheet mill, charged with maintaining a slowdown in a dispute over tonnage rates.

The plant is one of those included in the government seizure order. It produces steel for jet aircraft parts and atomic energy projects.

Director John F. Murray of CIO United Steelworkers, District 16, declared in a telegram to Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer, who is in charge of the seized steel concerns, that the company had locked out the workers by violating a contract clause in issuing "indefinite suspensions" in place of the ordinary five-day suspension pending negotiation of an issue or final arbitration.

Murray said the trouble arose from an old dispute regarding incentive pay in one department and had nothing to do with the government's taking control of the plant. He affirmed the union's readiness to continue negotiations over the matter in dispute "but only after those 54 men are taken back."

Sawyer has ordered an investigation of the walkout.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—Workers here are showing rising impatience with the stalling of the

"The wage increase is long overdue. We want it now!" was the inscription on placards carried by the workers in front of the Inland Steel main gate.

The Inland local staged this militant rally in answer to new Steel Trust efforts to block the wage increase in the courts. Said local president William Maihofer: "If the companies force us to strike to get what's coming to us, they'll find we're more than ready."

At the same time, United Steelworkers district director Joseph Germano declared that the mills will be shut down if the courts rule against government seizure and if the government fails to put the wage increase into effect.

"There'll be no steel made here if the judge rules against seizure," Germano declared. "We have no contract with the companies and our members will not work for them without a contract. And that contract must include the recommendations of the WSB."

The demonstration at the Inland Steel gate was staged just an hour after Steel Trust spokesman Clarence B. Randall had gone on the radio with another tirade against the steelworkers and a demand for

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### Dressmakers Map May Day Plans Today

Final arrangements for the dressmakers' contingent in the May Day Parade will be made at a meeting today (Monday), 6 p.m., at Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. The Garment Workers May Day Committee urged a large attendance at the meeting. An open air meeting will be conducted by the committee today at noon at 38 St. and Eighth Ave.

## \$1,000 Sent by Mass. Press Group

"We consider it a privilege to contribute to the daily working-class paper which speaks out in behalf of the peace aspirations of the majority of the American people," says a note received yesterday from Boston.

Accompanying the note was \$1,000 as the "first instalment" of the Freedom of the Press clubs and associations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island toward the Daily Worker's \$100,000 fund campaign. The money was turned in by various local groups of Worker readers attending the Greater Boston Freedom of the Press conference last weekend.

One hundred dollars was contributed by a group of readers in Providence, R. I., which had a representative at the conference.

The conference was attended by some 35 Negro and white workers. It included textile, metal, packing and clothing workers. While most were from Boston, there were spokesmen for groups in New Bedford and Gloucester, as well as Providence.

They heard Worker Negro Affairs editor Abner W. Berry speak on the part played by The Worker and Daily Worker in the struggle to win freedom and equality for

the Negro people in America.

There was \$73.50 from Cleveland, also collected by a group of Worker readers, as well as various sums from groups and individuals in "rural Connecticut," Manhattan, Brooklyn, Rochester, Bayonne, N.J.

Subscriptions were received, too.

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## Progressive Party Opens Drive to Halt Korea Fighting Now

A weekend meeting of the national campaign committee of the Progressive Party, meeting under the chairmanship of former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, announced a drive to end the fighting in Korea as part of the Progressive Party's 1952 peace campaign. Declaration that "the overwhelming majority of the American people are sick and tired of the senseless slaughter in Korea and demand an ultimatum for immediate peace to replace the Republican-Democratic fantastic ultimatum for war." The campaign committee urged state Progressive Party organizations to visit Congressmen and write to the President demanding an immediate end to the fighting in Korea.

The campaign committee, at its second meeting, also designated Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world famous Negro scholar and author, to deliver the keynote address at the opening session of the Progressive Party's national convention to be held in Chicago beginning July 4, prior to both Republican and Democratic conventions. Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party of New York, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention.

The campaign committee also announced the setting up of a platform and resolutions committee which was authorized to hold hearings throughout the country prior to the convention in July. Co-chairman of the platform and resolutions committee are Earl Dickerson of Chicago, noted lawyer and chairman of the National Lawyers Guild, and Mrs. Katherine Van Orden of New Jersey, formerly a member of President Roosevelt's wartime OPA National Advisory Committee.

The campaign committee authorized the issuance of a call to the convention with special invitations to be sent to peace groups, church, fraternal, labor and Negro organizations.

## Negro Youth from 12 States Demand Irvin Freedom in Capital

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Approximately 120 Negro youth from the four corners of the United States gathered here Friday and Saturday seeking the freedom of Walter Lee Irvin, young Florida Negro sentenced to death on a white supremacy frameup.

They came at the call of Mrs. Alberta Fields, whose husband was murdered by a cop in Brooklyn, and Miss Doris Mallard, who witnessed the lynching of her father in Georgia.

They were not permitted to take their plea to President Truman. Their representatives were turned back at the White House gate. At the Justice Department, they were not allowed to see Solicitor General Philip Perlman, acting attorney general, but left their message demanding freedom for Irvin and prosecution of Sheriff Willis McCall who murdered Samuel Shepherd and wounded Irvin.

Neither Florida Senator would see the delegation. They entered the office of Rep. Charles Bennett and saw a large Confederate flag, but no Congressman. Seeking to present their case to Rep. Dwight Rogers, they were ordered out by church groups and NAACP youth the Congressman and threatened branches.

with bodily eviction.

"We have seen and felt the refusal of our federal government to hear the demands of Negro youth for freedom and justice," a statement read by Mrs. Fields said. The reign of terror in Florida now threatens to engulf the whole nation, she said.

"Let us take a solemn vow that we shall take the case of Walter Lee Irvin to all Americans. We pledge to fight unceasingly. We will not rest until we have won our right to a decent life. We say to young white Americans: join us, for the law of white supremacy can only be your undoing also."

The young people came from Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and California. They were members of trade unions, college groups, Rogers, they were ordered out by church groups and NAACP youth the Congressman and threatened branches.

## Connecticut Unemployed Win Pledge Of Job Aid from 4 Congressmen

WASHINGTON, April 27.—One hundred metal workers from Connecticut's brass valley, accompanied by four mayors, won pledges of action from Congressmen April 25 to help stem the growing tide of unemployment through peacetime jobs.

The unionists assembled on Capitol Hill for a meeting with the Connecticut congressional delegation. After they had explained the mass economic distress they are facing through shortened work weeks and growing unemployment,

they were assured by the Republican representative they would get help in fighting controls which the workers said were contributing to their hardships. Rep. James Patterson (R) said he will seek to have 10,000 pounds of copper taken from arms stockpiles for civilian production.

Rep. John A. McGuire (D) joined his GOP colleagues in pledging aid. He reported his own insurance business in Connecticut is showing signs of economic hardship. "People are dropping their life insur-

ance and cutting down their payments to \$5 a month," he complained.

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R) blamed the growing menace of unemployment on economic controls at home and the "world cartel" operations of the International Materials Conference, the State Department-sponsored world group which sets up voluntary materials quotas for allied countries, including the U. S.

Connecticut's other Democratic Senator, William Benton, said he

sympathized with the problems of the workers, but insisted unemployment was being used by Communist leaders to stir up discontent.

"Apparently," said one of the delegates, "you are a Communist in Benton's opinion if you make any noise about starving to death. Just do it quietly."

Indignation at Benton's attitude was general among the delegates and was shared by mayors Frank Fitzpatrick of Ansonia, Anthony DeRenzo of Derby and Malachi

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# Congress Candidate Reports On Moscow Economic Parley

SANTA ROSA, Cal., April 27.—One of the two Californians who attended the International Economic Conference in Moscow declared here, "I left Europe with a distinct feeling of hope because the people there are determined not to have a war."

Carl Sullivan, 66-year-old retired Santa Rosa building contractor and first of the two Californians to return, wrote the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat:

"The world has but two choices; either pursue the policies indicated by the facts brought out at the conference, or the present paralyzing, unreal one which must, inevitably, lead to war."

Sullivan, who is running for Congress in the First District on the Independent Progressive and Democratic tickets, stressed that the conference was "totally economic in character" and aimed at breaking down the present barriers to free interchange of goods among all nations of the world.

"The sole purpose of the conference was to explore ways and means of restoring and expanding world trade. It was motivated by the knowledge that the arbitrary strangulation of world trade was ruining the economies of the most of the nations of the world."

## NO "ULTERIOR MOTIVE"

The Arkansas-born former contractor wrote that he saw "no signs of ulterior motives" at the conference.

"There were some 600 or 700 delegates from practically every nation on earth. Among them were some of the best known men from the economic field. There were three members of Parliament, Lord John Boyd-Orr and many well-known industrialists among the British delegation."

"Many nations were officially represented and many were unofficially represented by officials of the government, as in the case of Britain. It was acknowledged by all delegates that the conference was highly successful in many ways."

Sullivan, who is making peace the basic plank of his campaign for Congress, emphasized that the conference resulted in specific agreements.

"Trade problems were thor-

## Marzani to Talk at Boston May Day Rally

BOSTON, April 27.—The Greater Boston United May Day Committee has announced that Carl Marzani, producer of such progressive and trade union films as "Deadline for Action" and one of the first victims of war hysteria, will make his first appearance in Boston, since his release from prison, at a May Day Rally May 2.

The rally, at 8 p.m. at Otisfield Hall (Otisfield St. and Blue Hill Ave.) in Roxbury, will feature a May Day cultural program featuring Laura Duncan and Al Moss. Admission is 60 cents.

oughly discussed and many agreements arrived at by the different delegations. A great number of firm commitments were made. A foundation was laid to further pursue the question of better relations in the world through trade."

## Hits School Ban On Club Backing UN Activities

BERKELEY, April 27.—University of California cooperation in the state senate un-American activities committee's statewide campus stoolpigeon committee was vigorously opposed recently by The Daily Californian, UC student newspaper.

The Californian, in an editorial, described the committee as "an economic gestapo," and warned that the so-called "contact man" for such a committee "in actual practice . . . will function as a spy."

The committee was set up in Los Angeles at a meeting of representatives from nine Southern California schools with State Senator Hugh M. Burns' un-American committee.

"Contact-men" on each campus would be appointed to report directly to the un-American committee on "all levels" of alleged Communist activity from students through faculty and administration.

The Californian warned that the committee, the first of its kind in the country, would involve the University in "a web of cloak and dagger intrigue" and would only provide the Burns committee with new opportunities to smear the campus.

# RETURNED SEAMAN TELLS THE STORY OF WASHINGTON INTERVENTION IN KOREA

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—He is a merchant seaman just back from a half-year stint on the Japan-Korea run. His story is grim and his conclusion simple:

U. S. intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and U. S. domination of the Japanese economy have created a state of chaos and bitter poverty in the Far East which must be seen to be believed.

And the only possible answer to it for the U. S. to "butt out" of Japanese and Korean affairs, and for the people of the world to fight for peace.

The seaman, who must remain nameless, told of visiting Tokyo, Yokohama and Hakodate in Japan, Pusan, Masan and Kunsan in Korea.

The city of Pusan was inhabited by 500,000 people before the war,

## Chicagoan Disturbed by Cover-Up Of Gen. Grow's Advocacy of War

LEROY WOLINS writes in a letter to the Chicago Times: "Two things disturb me since Maj-Gen. Grow's diary was reported lost."

"First, instead of denouncing Grow's real crime, advocacy of a U.S.-instigated world blood bath, officials and the press complain only that Grow's diary came to public light."

Second, the Pentagon brass and the commander in chief, Truman, have done nothing to divorce themselves from Grow's hysterical calls for war. In fact Grow is now on personnel assignment in the Pentagon, where he can put others of like mind into position where they might well provoke World War III.

"The public, which undoubtedly wants peace, had better let the big wheels in Washington, who keep saying they want peace, know what they think of these carryings on."

## Press Fight to Reinstate Victim Of Un-Americans at Dodge Plant

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., April 27.—Dodge women workers in the Wire Room are pressing the fight for reinstatement of their chief steward, Edith Van Horn. The fight has become especially urgent since the company, taking advantage of Miss Van Horn's enforced absence, has sought to hike production on three individual operations in the department.

Miss Van Horn was discharged by the company on a trumped-up charge of distributing inflammatory literature, when her fellow workers had refused to join a handful of company-inspired demonstrators who refused to work with her after she was named before the Un-American Committee in stoolpigeon testimony.

Over 200 women appeared before the executive board of UAW Local 3 to insist on Miss Van Horn's speedy reinstatement. Their statement which was unanimously adopted by the board, read:

"The discharge on March 3 of our chief steward, Edith Van Horn, was a clear and open at-

tempt by management to rob our shift of union representation. Everyone knows her real offense was not allegedly putting leaflets on dressing room tables. Her real offense—in the eyes of Dodge management—was her strong and courageous work for the welfare of Wire Room workers.

"Dodge management would like to keep our chief steward out of the shop over the next few months in the hope of breaking down the standards and working conditions in our department."

"We recommend:

- That the officers and executive board of Local 3 take immediate action to bring this matter to an early settlement with Dodge management as an emergency issue.

- That the board notify the Chrysler Department of the UAW that the full weight of that department and the International be thrown into winning a quick settlement of this grievance.

## Win Jobs for 4 Negro Women At Sears Store

By BUDDY GREEN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The San Francisco Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council has won four new jobs for Negro saleswomen at the new Sears-Roebuck store, corner of Geary Blvd. and Masonic Ave.

John Flowers, executive secretary of NLC, said the manager of the store "finally gave in after being visited by several delegations."

In addition to NLC, said Flowers, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union also sent delegations.

One of the delegations included Vincent Hallinan, Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

Flowers said that two of the women hired were recommended to Sears' manager by NLC. The store employs approximately 1,500.

He also said he and other organizational leaders have begun fair employment practice talks with Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Yellow Cab, the Chauffeurs Union, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the White House, a large department store.

"Progress is being made," he said, "but the going is stiff." He said the White House employs roughly 900 persons, "but no Negroes are working in any decent jobs."

Persons from both white and Negro communities, he stated, could aid NLC's demands by visiting or telephoning the management of the above firms.

## Sue for Robeson's Right to Speak In Seattle Hall

SEATTLE, April 27.—A suit to enjoin the city of Seattle from breaking the lease on the Civil Auditorium for the Paul Robeson concert May 20 has been filed in the King County Superior Court.

The suit challenges the arbitrary action of John B. Cain, city building superintendent, in cancelling the lease which was entered into last March 6. Cain said he acted under an ordinance which bans use of public buildings for meetings which might engender "racial or religious antagonisms."

Cain is an appointee of retiring Mayor William Devin.

Plaintiff in the suit is Vincent Davis, president of People's Programs, which leased the auditorium as the agent for the sponsors, the National Negro Labor Council and the Robeson Birthday Concert Committee.

It is reported that Mayor Devin's office has been flooded with protests not only from Seattle but from throughout the U. S. and Canada.

Attorneys associated with Waltheu in the case include John Caughlan and Siegfried Hesse.

# HOW ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN BECAME A COMMUNIST

By RICHARD O. BOYER

With a dignity and simplicity that remained undaunted by objection and interruption, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the jury trying her how an American became a Communist as the best means of serving the majority of the American people.

In her opening address at the Foley Square Smith Act trial, she defended her right, and the right of all Americans, to advocate peace and the principles of scientific socialism. She succeeded, at least to an extent, in removing the dime novel aura of plot and counter-plot that Myles J. Lane, U.S. Attorney,

had thrown up around Marxism-Leninism, showing it instead as a science devoted to the attainment of human happiness. Speaking in plain and sound American, she was so clearly what she seemed to be, a 61 year old American who had devoted all of her adult life to the American labor movement, that it was difficult for even the most Hearstian mind to regard her as the evil conspirator, Lane said she was.

Speaking as simply as if speaking to a friend on a street corner, she told the jury of how she was born in Concord, N.H. sixty-one years ago of Irish-American ancestry; of the pov-

erty of her family and how it affected her, and of the force and violence, bought and paid for by corporate interests, she had witnessed in her 46 years in the American labor movement.

She and her co-defendants, she said, were being tried under the thought-control Smith Act not because they advocated Socialism eventually through the free choice of the American people but because they advocated world peace now. The day-to-day fight of the Communist Party for the immediate interests of the American people for peace and against Fascism, for higher wages, lower

prices, better schools and above all for the rights of the Negro people—were not peripheral to Marxism-Leninism, she said, but its heart, Marxism-Leninism in action.

The Supreme Court, itself, she said, had held that the Communist Party did not advocate or teach the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence and after some argument, she succeeded in reading the decision in the Schneiderman case to the jury.

"Nor is the charge of force and violence," she said, "a newly discovered issue. It was

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ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN



## Italian-American Workers Get Dramatic May Day Appeal

Twenty thousand copies of a dramatic leaflet in Italian and English appealing to Italian-American workers to join the May Day Parade for peace were distributed over the weekend. The leaflet, graphically depicting the struggle for peace and the unity of

Italian-American workers with the workers of Italy in demonstrating for an end to war. The leaflet was distributed by the Italian-American contingent of the Manhattan May Day Committee.

Featured in the English version of the leaflet is a photograph of

workers in Italy signing the Petizione per la Pace (Italian version of the world wide peace-appeal. A caption explains "Sixteen Million Italians Have Signed for a Five-Power Peace Pact."

Peace is the basic message of the appeal, with the recognition

that war is the ally of lowered living standards for all workers, racial discrimination and political witch hunts. And those who have already distributed the leaflets report that Italian-Americans, proud of their contributions to the struggles of the American working class, fully understand this appeal.

## POWER STRUGGLE LOOMS AT CIO TEXTILE PARLEY

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, April 27.—Warring factions, headed by Emil Rieve the president, and George Baldanzi, executive vice-president, were set for a knock down and drag out fight at the convention of the 2,000 delegates of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, opening here tomorrow.

As in the convention two years ago, no basic principles are involved. It is a power struggle in which the union's strength has been wasted while the mill owners have been making the most of the opportunity.

A week of meetings of the 23-man executive council here brought only evidence of sharper division than ever. There is no peace in sight.

Although Baldanzi has only four members of the council's 23, even his opponents concede that lines are very close among the delegates. The first fight may occur on the constitution of the convention with many delegates of both sides facing challenge for alleged election irregularities. The side that obtains the initial majority may likely "take" the union.

One of the issues that was reported very much wrangled over in the executive council's sessions is the demand of the Baldanzi forces for a secret election under the direction of the Honest Ballot Association. That was rejected by the majority of the council, but will be one of the first issues up for decision by the convention.

With the Rieve and Baldanzi caucuses headquarters at different hotels and factional considerations predominant, the chances for the real issues of the union to get consideration are very slim.

### SUFFER LOSSES

The executive council's printed report to the convention, meanwhile indicates that the union suffered some heavy losses since the last convention, especially in the South where it failed to obtain renewal of its most important contracts.

One reflection of that loss of strength was the financial report showing a drop of the union's resources by more than a million dollars from the level a year ago—from \$4,458,146 to \$3,385,999. The lost southern strike cost the union \$1,260,000 and an unrevealed number of members.

The declining income, reflected especially in the drop in per capita and only negligible new organization, has brought from the leadership only a proposal for higher dues payments.

One section of the report, titled "Employers' New Weapons: Scientific Union-Smashing" pictures the strikebreaking and other anti-union methods used against the union with the help of the Taft-Hartley Law. It says:

"We are more firmly convinced than ever that the United States

cannot symbolize the world's yearning for democracy while such measures rob American workers of their rights as members of a free society. . . ."

The report also contains some revealing data on the extent of the speedup and the advent of labor-saving machinery in the industry. In the past five years the man-hour output in the textile industry rose by 20 percent. Other figures show a corresponding drop in the number of workers employed especially in wool where only 129,100 workers are employed compared to 182,000 a decade ago. The report does not explain, however, how the union's cooperation for still more "efficiency" and speedup can solve this problem of fewer jobs and more unemployment.

Wages among the more than a million textile workers from a low average of \$1.03 an hour in the curtains and draperies field, to a top of \$1.59 in synthetic fibres. In woolen and worsted the average is \$1.53 and in cotton \$1.20 an hour.

## They Packed the Hall to Honor A Defender of American Culture

By DAVID PLATT

The "Culture Fights Back" rally in honor of V. J. Jerome at Manhattan Center hall on Thursday night was one of the finest we have attended.

The hall was filled with 1,200 people who had come to protest the persecution of the noted Marxist editor and critic for his ideas and to assure him of their support for his fight for cultural freedom.

(Jerome is now on trial at Foley Square along with 15 other Communist leaders who are charged with "conspiring to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing the government of the United States by force and violence." Jerome's "crime" was writing an essay titled "Grasp the Weapon of Culture.")

The best representation of American culture were on hand to greet Jerome and they stirred the audience with their eloquent songs, poems and speeches. Among the participants were Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, Alfred Kreyenborg, Howard DaSilva, Rockwell Kent, Nadyne Brewer, Morris Carnovsky, Angus Cameron, Earl Robinson, Laura Duncan, Betty Sanders, Lucy Brown and Jerome himself.

Almost everyone who performed or spoke at the rally, has either been fired or blacklisted for political reasons, subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee, jailed for defending freedom, under House arrest for speaking out for peace or, is facing prison under the thought-control Smith Act.

"This kind of meeting," said Howard Fast, "is of the deepest

essence of human goodness." Fast introduced Jerome's pamphlet "Grasp the Weapon of Culture" to the audience with these remarks: "If the writing of this article is a crime—if this be treason—let's make the most of it. Let's all become partners in this 'crime.' Virtually every one in the audience purchased a copy of the pamphlet as a result of Fast's appeal.

Speaker after speaker pointed out that Jerome represented the finest in American culture and that the real conspirators who should be on trial at Foley Square were those who were using the arts to build up sentiment for war.

Angus Cameron, fired by Little, Brown for encouraging honest writing, and described by Samuel Silen, chairman of the rally, as one of America's great editors, charged that "a handful of men of business and war have overthrown the American way of life by force and violence."

Cameron read a prepared paper which was a slashing indictment of the big publishing houses. He concluded by urging the establishment of more publishing groups within the labor movement to put out the growing body of vital and courageous literature which the big pub-

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## WAR PROPAGANDA PARADE A DISMAL FLOP

4,000 IN LINE AS UNIONS BOYCOTT ANNUAL SHOW

By ART SHIELDS

New Yorkers showed their loyalty to the country and the cause of peace by boycotting the war profiteers' fight-Russia parade on Fifth Ave. last Saturday.

New York labor's boycott was complete for the first time in four years. Not a single trade union marched in the sorry-looking war propaganda parade of less than 4,000 soldiers, cops and scattered civilians.

Few school kids were in the thin line (that took only 85 minutes to pass the reviewing stand with many gaps of several minutes each in between).

And the city departments were

very poorly represented in spite of pressure from municipal chiefs. I did not see a single Welfare Department banner. This was significant: the World-Telegram reported last Friday that Welfare chiefs had sent the employees three written notices to march. "Welfare Department employees" were balking at official pressure, however, the World-Telegram sadly admitted.

The Fight-Russia parade was an utter flop despite the efforts of President Truman, who sent the Army and the Marines into the line for the first time in a desperate effort to save Cardinal Spellman's war show. The flop wasn't

just due to the steady light rains, however. New Yorkers have marched for peace in heavy rains again and again by the tens of thousands in their historic May Day celebrations.

But the war spirit was too weak to survive a light rain.

The few dignitaries, who sat out the parade, under reviewing stand umbrellas, looked very pathetic. The Army's Big Brass, Lieut. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger, seemed especially forlorn as he watched the thin, cheerless line of war marchers.

The general was one of the 50 or more persons in the almost

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## CONGRESSMEN URGED TO BACK SMITH ACT REPEAL

The Provisional Trade Union Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act has addressed a letter this week to all Congressmen and Senators, asking their support for HR 7493, a bill to repeal the Smith Act, introduced April 10 by Rep. Adolph Sabath (Dem-Ill.).

The letter made public by John D. Masso, secretary of the com-

mittee, which represents 115 local unions from 37 AFL, CIO and independent unions, also urged public hearings on the Sabath bill.

The committee is sponsoring a Trade Union Conference for the Repeal of the Smith Act for unions in the Eastern Seaboard region, and is initiating an all-out campaign in the unions for support of the Sabath measure.

## Mrs. Bess Hits Dreams of Ultimatums

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, yesterday urged the American people to repudiate the "fantastic and dangerous dreams of ultimatums backed by unlimited arms that President Truman revealed in his press conference last week." She referred to the President's statement of Thursday, April 24, in which he declared he had sent an "ultimatum" to Soviet Prime Minister Stalin in the Iran crisis of 1946.

"When the President can no longer tell the difference between fact and his fancy," Mrs. Bass said, "it is dangerous to the peace of America and the world. Ultimatums are the language of war, not of peace, and they are not the language of the American people."

She said the American people who demand an end to the senseless war in Korea "dare not trust their destiny and the lives of their children to a President who reveals that he dreams of ultimatums backed by American armaments." She pointed out that the President's press secretary was forced to correct him twice at the press conference at which he made the "ultimatum" statement.

The President had, in fact, sent no ultimatum on Iran and no troops to Trieste.

Mrs. Bass added, "But it is highly significant that this is what he (Truman) conceives to be his present policy; to issue ultimatums and to mobilize our young people to back them up. It is a policy for war and not for peace."

"As one of 15,000,000 Negro people, who for far too long have suffered from dictatorship backed by force, I must enter a vehement protest against the extension of this policy into the international arena, into the colonial world and into the whole world."



## Negro Press Roundup

**THE PITTSBURGH COURIER** editorial on the steel question sounds like the companies' full page ads when it declares "the taking over of the steel companies . . . threatens the foundations of this civilization."

**THE CHICAGO DEFENDER** columnist Langston Hughes comments on the lack of shame at Negro oppression he has found among whites of the South. "Any white Nazi prisoner during the war could drink out of a WHITE fountain. But not me. I still cant—and I was born in Missouri."

"FOR WHITE ONLY should be changed to FOR SHAME ONLY. A dog can sit on a WHITE park . . . I cannot. I will be put in jail. My color makes me less than a dog to these who run the South, from taxicabs to governor's mansions," charges Hughes.

"Whoever said or wrote that the South is the home of genteel culture, and that white Southerners are charming, gracious, well-mannered people must be Southern. To me, Negro, with but few exceptions they are the rudest, crudest, most ill-mannered peoples I have ever seen anywhere on the face of the earth—and I have been around the world."

**THE AMSTERDAM NEWS** has a "Prelude to Election" editorial declaring that "Negroes are not only concerned about the larger national and worldwide matters, but they have a deep interest in whether the next administration will broaden and strengthen their status on all levels; whether it will contend for the extension of civil rights—in fact whether it will specifically adopt the policy of eliminating racial differentials in American life."

**THE NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE** declares "we do not believe that the people of the South as a whole are as much out of line with the majority opinion of the nation as their political leaders are." "We believe," continues the Guide, "that the white people of the South would accept reasonable social changes such as anti-lynching and anti-poll tax laws plus other social and political reforms such as have been suggested quadrennially in the Democratic National Party platform during the past two decades if their political leaders had not taken and held to a 'never yield' position."

### Jefferson School

Three Saturday morning courses, from 10:30 to 12 o'clock, are included in the spring term program of the Jefferson School of Science, 16th Street and 6th Ave.

Yolanda Wilkerson teaches "Science of Society", an introduction to Marxism; Harry K. Wells teaches "Political Economy-I"; and William Vila teaches "The Negro Question."

Class admission cards may be purchased at the School Saturday morning.

## Daily Worker

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## World of Labor

by George Morris

### Un-Americans and Speedup in Detroit

DETROIT.

WHEN THE Southern Democrats on the House Un-American Committee, in collusion with the Republicans, welcomed by the "liberal" Michigan Democratic machine of Gov. Williams and Walter Reuther, came to this state two months ago to whip up a red-hunting hysteria, there were several objectives in the cards. Among them, of course, were the political ambitions of certain Republican politicians in this state, Walter Reuther's plan to seize Ford Local 600, and the joint plan of the state's Democrats and Republicans to pass the fascist-like Trucks thought-control bill.

But not least among the objectives of this conspiracy, was to time a speedup blitz in the Michigan plants on the basis of the old strategy that when the air is charged with hysterical red-hunting and war jingoism, the workers will not pick up enough courage to resist speedup and other forms of repression. So, the very week when Reuther seized Local 600 was also the go-signal for the speedup artists everywhere to crack the whip.

THIS WAS well described to me by rank and file workers of the new Warren Ave. De Soto plant of the Chrysler Corp. The plant of 6,500 workers was

brought to a standstill by a flash walkout when two shop stewards were penalized three days off for "not making production."

After some extraordinary efforts by the officials of De Soto, Local 227, the workers returned to work. But the company fired the chief top steward, Verno Ogglesbie, a rightwinger, for his failure to prevent the earlier stoppage. The precedent for that action of the company was set some days earlier when the umpire of the Chrysler contract ruled the company was right in firing Howard Dexter, chief top steward, who belongs to the progressive anti-Reuther caucus in the local, for similarly not taking steps to prevent an anti-speedup stoppage.

The local was up in arms during the days I was here, and the members agreed to work only after the officials promised them an immediate strike vote. It is a big question, however, whether the workers will wait out the 30 to 60 days it usually takes before Reuther's "cool-off" system reaches the point of strike authorization.

THE EXTENT of the indignation among the workers and the intensity of the speedup can be gauged from the following: The connecting rod division of the De Soto motor building

where the stoppage exploded yielded the company 1,600, to 1,800 pieces a day. The company asked the workers to give 2,100. Some balked, but some agreed reluctantly and stepped up output. Then the company set the demand to 2,400, then 2,700, and production was driven up to nearly 3,000 when the company set the figure at 3,200. This was all WITHIN ONE WEEK. The last figure brought the stoppage.

The workers point out that in addition to this intensity of speedup, the new De Soto plant is equipped with the most up-to-date machines. Only some 800 workers take care of the output of De Soto's motors at the new plant in place of some 3,800 that it took at the old plant.

About a third of the workers of the new De Soto plant are Negroes. That was because there was a tight labor market when the plant opened several years ago, and the company had to take the "last hired." Perhaps the company thought the Negro workers would be more easily speeded up. But the Negro workers are proving to be active and militant against speedup. The first chief shop steward fired is a Negro.

When an Un-American Committee stool named one of the Negro workers in the shop as a Communist, there was an attempt by a Kluxer to organize a mob to drive him out. A far larger number of Negro and white workers stood behind the fingered Negro worker and were ready to fight the mob. He continues to work unmolested.

But it is also beginning to dawn on the De Soto workers that the squeeze put on them for more production is closely related to the thought-control blitz that was launched by the Un-Americans with the help of their president, Walter Reuther.



## Press Roundup

**THE HERALD TRIBUNE** comments on the FBI report that "crime was up 5.1 percent in the United States last year." Says the Trib: "The fact of 1,882,160 major crimes in a year offers no complacency. What it all means is hard to determine, and Director J. Edgar Hoover carefully avoids preachment." If the Tribune will just try a little, it won't be so hard, after all. With the Tribune daily preaching war, with "Director Hoover" tapping wires and closing an eye to government corruption; with the Tribune's own Ogden Reid attempting to bribe a Smith Act defendant to turn police-spy; with racist chauvinism and stool-pigeoning given the official seal of approval . . . it's not hard at all to determine why crime, in a rotting capitalism, is on the increase.

**THE TIMES'** Thomas J. Hamilton makes a back-handed admission that the Soviet Union was right all along in charging that Washington seeks to replace the UN with the anti-Soviet war alliance of NATO. He says it's "more than a mere symbol" that NATO has moved into the Paris headquarters of the UN General Assembly. And the Times headline concurs, with: "NATO Assuming the Place UN Was Expected to Fill."

**THE NEWS** has the U. S. "being pushed into socialism" by the Truman government because of the allegedly high taxes on Big Business. Last week we were being "pushed into fascism because of the steel seizure. The News likes to throw these terms around because, once the workers realize that socialism and communism, divested of their smear connotations, stand for the things they want, it will be impossible for the paper to distort the meaning."

**THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S** George E. Sokolsky is "warning" his readers about the dangers of fascism, somewhat the way a virus might warn of the advent of polio. Sokolsky finds just one "fascist" trend in the U.S., and that's the seizure of the steel mills. The skills for Big Business are all singing this tune, because they don't want American workers to get into the habit of thinking that monopoly can be expropriated. For the real harbingers of fascism, the war drive, police-state laws, etc., of course, Sokolsky has only drooling admiration. . . . The J-A says the Dis-Loyalty Parade was "sharply reduced" from 300,000 to 20,000 because of the rain. That "sharply" shows real objectivity, even if the actual marching figure was closer to 2,000 than 20,000.

**THE POST'S** Arthur Schlesinger is "astounded" by the reported fact that most Americans "consider Japan our ally." Yeah, aren't they silly? Just because the U.S. frees the fascists, rearms the men who bombed Pearl Harbor, some people jump to conclusions.—R.F.



## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman



### Spain—'Dead' Issue With a Pro-Peace Punch

"SPAIN is a dead issue today," a man who claims membership in the United States peace movement said recently. But a few days later he had to eat his words. So many protests and demands poured into the office of New York's Mayor Impellerri that His Honor asked the State Department to "disinvite" Franco's Mayor of Madrid to the Conference of Mayors in our country. The protests came from all strata of the population, including a number of people like Norman Thomas whom the peace forces had long since written off as a radical-sounding cadaver. A little later the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' President Jacob Potofsky, with an ear to the ground in his union, resigned from the New York City Center's directorate in protest against that organization's ballet troupe including Franco Spain in its itinerary. It would seem, indeed, that by far the greater part of the American people do not share the enthusiasm of Senators McCarran, McCarthy and O'Connor for Franco's style of "democracy."

MOREOVER, their lack of enthusiasm is bound to grow. For at this moment, the Washington Government which is defending our liberties everywhere along an axis from 3,000 to 6,000 miles from our shores while building concentration camps inside our country, is stumbling over itself to hand Franco more of the funds you and I pay in taxes. The zombies who disgrace the halls of our Congress last

fall gave Franco \$100,000,000 of these funds, and they are now talking of \$500,000,000 more.

Even this is merely a come-on figure, because Franco has announced conclusion of a "mutual defense" pact with his Portuguese neighbor and fascist co-conspirator Salazar and is presently dickering with Arab reactionaries in the Middle East—all for the purpose of increasing his bargaining power and squeezing more of YOUR tax-funds out of the Washington Government in exchange for air and naval bases and a generation of Spanish males as cannon-fodder.

It will be money thrown down the rat-hole, because Franco will hardly be able to deliver. He needs all his Tommy-gunners to guard the banks and all his policemen to defend the people's right to starve or scavenge the garbage cans of the bureaucrats.

At this moment I have before me the file of the onion-skin Mundo Obrero, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, published in Madrid under Franco's arrogant nose. The last number tells how the Spanish people, on March 12, 1952, celebrated the first anniversary of the great Barcelona general strike which grew out of the twelve-year struggle of the people against Franco's "free world" brand of democracy. The people renewed their vows and sharpened their struggle to hang Franco

and all his verminous breed.

NO INDEED, John Gates, Bob Thompson, Steve Nelson, Irving Weissman and the other brave men of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade did not fight for a principle that 12 years later would become a "dead" issue. The McCarrans and McCarthys, joined by the Trumans and McGraths, understand this well. They want to entomb these heroes not only because they were "premature" anti-Fascists, but because they are PRESENT anti-Fascists and the cause for which they fought will be victorious on both battlefields.

The issue of war-to-the-death for Franco is an issue with a powerful pro-peace punch. And the peace movement can recruit multitudes to deliver this punch in the American Catholic masses. For as an article in The Commonwealth (1-4-52) points out, even the bulk of the clergy in 98 percent-Catholic Spain join with and support the workers.

And the Catholic Worker in its April issue, denouncing Franco's murder of five unionists in Barcelona, said:

"The military policy of the United States has placed us before the eyes of the world as a defender of fascism in Spain. The Catholic Worker opposes that military policy in its entirety."

The paper urged its readers to oppose any aid to Fascist Spain, and to protest to their Congressmen and to Secretary Acheson. For Catholics, it said in effect, Spain is not a "dead" issue.

**COMING in the weekend WORKER**  
**Thought-Control in Michigan . . . by George Morris**



# Daily Worker

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## 'DEFENSE' — UNEMPLOYMENT

WHETHER WE ARE to have a peace economy with government planning for social welfare, or an armaments economy which is looting the nation through taxes and piling up "surplus" goods as well as "surplus" weapons is a very practical question for millions these days.

The urgent nature of the issue was made clear by the arrival in Washington, Friday of a large Connecticut delegation seeking conferences with Connecticut Congressmen on the problem of the growing unemployment in that heavily industrial state.

The rosy promises of the so-called "defense" boom have proved to be very illusory indeed in such a town as Ansonia, Conn., where the American Brass Co. has shifted to a four-day week. Washington officials talk vaguely about "copper shortages" and the need to allocate metal to the huge and bottomless pit of the Pentagon's "defense" buildup.

BUT THIS KIND of talk is cutting very little ice with the trade unionists and public-minded officials who see before them the stark fact that the people are losing their savings, are eating less, and face the burden of growing debts while they also face the crushing burdens of extortionate Federal taxes.

The talk of "defense" sacrifice appears as ugly hypocrisy when one reads of the wholesale graft in the highest Washington circles, and when one scans the profits figures on the financial pages.

Above all, the workers of the country who have had the propaganda about the "Soviet menace" dinned into their ears on a scale unrivaled since Hitler and Goebbels used to dish out the same hooey, just cannot see where this so-called menace is. No one is attacking us. No one wants to. No one can. On the contrary, the so-called "aggressor" is scaring the daylight out of Washington's armaments crowd with insistent offers for world trade, for East-West negotiations for world peace, for ending the Korean war, outlawing the A-bomb and paring down all armaments in all countries.

The government's policy of deforming the national economy toward the piling up of useless mountains of military equipment instead of using these billions for flood control, cheap power projects, schools, highways and housing, appears to more and more Americans as an anti-national act.

THE "NO-NEGOTIATIONS" LINE in Washington as regards the Soviet Union, and the government's frantic effort to block East-West trade is producing a gold mine for a few favored corporations and trusts. But it is rapidly spreading unemployment in the auto, textile, metal, consumer goods industries of all kinds.

Washington has no program to meet the growing unemployment in consumer goods industries except to push harder for blocking any East-West agreement. They seem to think that by doing so they will finally get the war which they expect will provide the usual "boom" for the few and the catastrophe for the nation as a whole. But they are meeting ever more powerful resistance from the peace camp of the world. The people have an excellent chance of confronting the war-makers with a situation when they will be armed to the teeth with hundreds of billions of dollars worth of death machines, but without any armies in Europe and Asia to do the dying for them, and without any chance to get their war other than through some wild and criminal act of desperation, like Hitler's attack on the USSR or Hirohito's assault on Pearl Harbor.

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED, Sen. Benton, who feels properly aggrieved when McCarthy spits "anti-Communist" filth into his face, resorted to typical McCarthyite tricks when his own constituents asked for his support for a peace economy. Benton tried to split, frighten, and confuse the delegation of trade unionists, mayors, legislators by shouting "Communism." But he failed in his aim. Sober economic realities break through the hysteria-mongers' shouting in the end.

We believe that the Connecticut people's struggle for a peace economy, for allocations to consumer industries, for a 30-hour week, and worldwide trade is a patriotic action which deserves emulation throughout the land. "Communism" has nothing to do with it, except of course insofar as it is a fact that Communists are in jail today for having patriotically challenged the whole Korean war and the armaments race as a menace to the U.S.A.

THE EMPLOYERS SHOUTED "Communism" when the American workers demanded and won unemployment insurance in the awful days of the 1929 crash, and they are shouting it today as the labor movement refuses to lie down and be patriotically robbed by the Merchants of Death. This will not lower taxes or provide the jobs the people seek. But it will incidentally serve to throw light on the patriotic aims of the Communists which have been so falsified in the press and in Washington.



## Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

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fought out tenaciously by the government for 16 years in the famous Schneiderman case, which began in 1927 and which they lost before the Supreme Court in 1943—three years after the Smith Act was passed. It was an attempt to cancel the citizenship of a leading Communist. If our Party needed reassurance of its legal rights it was certainly given by this decision, which we will offer in evidence.

"Murphy wrote the opinion. I quote to you a portion of it which in the eyes of our Party and to the court generally was understood to have laid low this false accusation of force and violence once and for all, and to have reaffirmed our right to advocate our political views. This also cast light upon our 'intent' which you must consider. The Supreme Court had before them four of the books now produced here. The quote is as follows:

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the Party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible counter-overthrow once the Party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will if at some indefinite future time because of peculiar circumstances constitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

Miss Flynn declared that the Communist Party had accepted this position as its own, correct as far as it went, but not a full exposition of the Communist view. She began her address, referring to Pettis Perry, who is also acting as his own attorney in the trial, as well as herself, "We are both Communist leaders proudly and avowedly." Continuing, she told of the poverty of her childhood and said:

"The conditions in the textile towns of New Hampshire and Massachusetts made a profound impression on me as a little girl—huge gray mills, like prisons; barracks-like company boarding houses, long hours, low pay, long period of slacks . . . I saw lard instead of butter on neighbors' tables, children without underwear in cold New England winters, a girl scalped by an unguarded machine in a mill across the street from our

school. We heard her terrible screaming. I saw an old man weeping as they put him in a 'lock-up' as a tramp.

"I was greatly troubled by all this. Why did good, hard-working people have to suffer so? Why were men who were willing, able and anxious to work denied jobs? Why was there so much unemployment? Why were there rich people who apparently did little but enjoy life? I hated poverty. I saw my mother humiliated by unpaid grocery bills, the landlord standing at the door demanding his rent. More than once the gas was turned off and we studied by the light of oil lamps. . . ."

### JOINED IWW

In looking for the answers to such questions as she had asked, Miss Flynn joined the Socialist Party as a girl of 15 in 1906 and a few years later joined the Industrial Workers of the World. She was a pioneer in the fight for industrial unionism, a leader of some of the most significant strikes in American history, including those of Lawrence, Paterson, Passaic, and in the Mesabi iron ranges. But she gradually became convinced that the IWW's method of obtaining Socialism was not the correct one.

"Now I will show," she said, "how and why I left the IWW and joined the Communist Party. This bears directly on the issue of forcible overthrow of the government that Mr. Lane spoke to you about this morning."

"After careful reflection it became clear to me that the IWW was an anarcho-syndicalist organization. The IWW wanted to build Socialism within capitalism and then break through the shell of capitalism by the general strike and seizing possession of industry. Now it was precisely this position I rejected. I came to the conclusion that Socialism could not be achieved not by one splurge of violence by the persistent political activity of the workers. And so in order to participate in the political activities of workers in the effort to achieve Socialism I joined the Communist Party. In doing this

I got back into the labor movement and stopped being an anarchist' as my friend Fiorello LaGuardia advised me to do back in 1925."

She told of being elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party in 1938 and as chairman of its Women's Commission in 1945. "The evidence will show," she continued, "that we have urged and organized women for political activity not only on election day but all the year around, in hearings, delegations, petitions and statements to all legislative and public bodies."

"Child care, better schools, better houses and the standard of living all concern Communist women. We have written of the history of the women's movement in this country where every right we enjoy has been won by organized struggle—the right of women to vote, to serve on juries, protective labor legislation for women workers, mothers' pensions and the expanding opportunities for women in all fields of activity. We have directed our sharpest criticism against the virtual disfranchisement of Southern Negro women by force and violence and through the polltax. . . . We have advocated Socialism as a system of society best guaranteeing to women full equal rights in all spheres. . . ."

"I will remind you again that we are not asking that you agree with us but will prove to you that we have not been advocating force and violence but rather a happy, peaceful world."

Federal District Attorney Lane declared that the Communist leaders had pledged their primary allegiance to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union but the life of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, an American as Plymouth Rock and entirely devoted to the American working class and the Negro people, is a sufficient answer to the charge. And so was her opening address to the jury at the second Foley Square thought-control trial.

## Israel Amter, Sadie Van Veen Amter Will Be Honored Tomorrow Night

The Self-Defense Committee of Central Palace, 92 Clinton St., 8 p.m. sharp. Admission is 25 cents. Among the speakers will be Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; William Patterson, national executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress; Mel Williamson, Labor Youth League, and others. Laura Duncan and Earl Robinson will entertain.



## Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

from various parts of the country yesterday. There were eight more from the mining areas around Lexington, Ky., which has been sending them in steadily.

Baltimore came through with 11 subs for The Worker and Daily Worker; while Minnesota, which has been doing a bang-up job, sent along another 14 Worker subs and a couple for the Daily. Minnesotans have gone way above their original circulation campaign goal of 175 subs, and are plugging away all-year-round to jack up circulation.

Subs were received, too, from Akron, Ohio; South Bend, Ind.; St. Louis and Dorchester, Mass., as well as from Brooklyn and several trade union groups in New York City.

The Lakewood-Toms River farm area in New Jersey, which also did a top-notch job in the sub campaign, came through with a few more yesterday.

## Boston Builds Press On 'Patriotic Day'

BOSTON, April 27.—The Boston Freedom of the Press Association last week held a working conference which was imbued with a spirit of confidence in the ability of Bay State Worker and Daily Worker readers to fulfill the quota for the area and to get new readers on a continuing basis.

"The weapons of ideas will prove more powerful than those of militarism," one speaker said.

The meeting was held on Massachusetts Patriots Day, and it was pointed out that the struggle for the paper's existence expressed the highest form of true patriotism.

Abner Berry, Daily Worker columnist, who gave a stirring account of the victories sparked by the working class in the cases of DuBois and Patterson — victories which demonstrated what is possible for the American people to accomplish in this day when, he said, "we are on the threshold of even greater victories."

Berry devoted most of his talk to the necessity of using the press as a means of forging Negro-white unity among workers—who together "will ultimately defend freedom of the press, will say 'hands off' to the reactionaries."

In the discussion period, one shop worker gave an account of how a group of his fellow workers

had been hesitant about asking other workers in the shop, but had been surprised to find that every one of those they listed and asked bought the Worker.

A New Bedford woman described how a youngster there had undertaken to take on a Worker route on a regular newspaper route basis.

An elderly woman, an ardent Worker supporter and sub-getter, made a vehement acceptance of new plans to continue the Worker drive on a regular basis and declared, "Every one of us that's in this room can do it." The continuation policy was roundly applauded.

The Freedom of the Press Association in Boston added an extra 180 May Day papers of the regular bundle.

## Inland Steel

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a \$12 a ton price increase. Randall is president of Inland Steel Co.

The Inland Local 1010, which represents some 18,000 workers in the big mill here, answered him with the spirited mill-gate rally which drew the strong support of the workers although no attempt was made at a work stoppage.

The local officers and grievance men led the picket line, carrying banners which read: "America belongs to the people, not the Steel Trust."

Another big sign stated: "We don't pay \$12 a ton for your principles, Mr. Randall!"

## Connecticut

(Continued from Page 1)

LeMay of Seymour. The delegation was made up of rank-and-file members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

As the delegates presented their case, Benton attempted to question authenticity of published remarks attributed to Rep. James T. Patterson (R. Conn.) Patterson had been quoted as saying, "Let's quit fooling around with the Korean war and settle it." Patterson, who was present, gave Benton no support and did not question the report himself.

Benton had hardly completed his speech, however, before president Mike Gazy of Anson Brass Work Local 445 took the floor. Benton's attack on the union won't solve any problems, Gazy said. He declared that he has a wife and children and they want a world in which there is peace and full employment, something which Benton's policies won't provide.

Sam Lamonica, city councilman of Ansonia and a member of Mine, Mill Local 445, said that with brass workers employed only three or two days a week, more and more wives were forced to go out and work. Mike Callarano, a leader of the St. Michael's Society and a member of 445, said he had worked at Ansonia for 12 years and now faces a lay-off.

Later in the day the delegation issued a formal answer to Benton. "Sen. Benton obviously has no solution to the lay-offs and short work week now impoverishing the brass workers," the statement said. All he could offer, in the name of national defense, was a "share-the-misery program together with the auto workers, the textile workers and hundreds of thousands of other American workers," they said.

War production has resulted in almost 18 percent of the workers

in the brass industry being laid off, the continued.

"Unless more copper is allocated for the production of peacetime consumer goods the workers in the brass industry face a continuing depression. Our union stands for a return to peacetime production because it means more jobs and a full work week for our people."

## 2,100 Walk Out

(Continued from Page 1)

Wage Stabilization Board and the employers. At Champion Spark Plug, where rightwing unionism and paternalism has been dominant, 2,500 workers joined in a "sickness" movement that forced WSB approval of a long standing six cents wage increase.

Despite scores of unapproved wage increases, the WSB district offices recently sought to conduct a two-day clinic here to "demonstrate to business and labor leaders how to process their grievances."

The clinic failed when the Toledo Industrial Union Council, under the domination of the auto workers here, officially boycotted it. Instead the CIO Council demanded that WSB officials spend their time more profitably by "returning to Cleveland and getting to work on the thousands of unanswered wage increase applications."

Three thousand Spicer workers last week voted 92 percent to strike by April 30 if their four-cent wage increase is not approved. Their application has been gathering mold in WSB files since June, 1951, and next month they have an additional four cents coming.

Six hundred steel workers, members of an AFL federal local, struck last week when the Interlake Iron Corp. refused to negotiate, promising instead to meet the national steel wage pattern when it is set. The strikers demanded that the WSB steel wage proposals be accepted immediately by Interlake.

## W. Germany

(Continued from Page 3)

the U. S. delegation to permit Tunisia to get a hearing on its complaints against the brutality of the occupying French imperialist armies. Washington joined with France and Britain, the two biggest colonial powers, against the Arab-Asian bloc and the Soviet Union on this issue.

The growing difficulties of the Truman-Acheson policy were seen to be of great significance to the ability of the world's peace forces to prevent a world war. Observers noted that Washington is now giving up its no-Nazi plans but is trying to brush all opposition aside in order to present the world with an accomplished fact of a Nazi army some time in the near future. This presents the U. S. A. with great dangers, these observers emphasized, which can however be overcome if the people press Congress for a Big Four conference on an all-German election to be followed by a neutral united Germany.

## War Parade

(Continued From Page 3)

empty stands. A few hundred more were scattered along the streets. Mayor Impellitteri's police inspectors had a tough time blowing up these few spectators into a mass movement. But they did what they could. They gave the disbelieving reporters the figure of 20,000. And this figure was dutifully used by all the commercial papers. They couldn't let the war propagandists down.

The cops were more cautious in blowing up the parade. They only multiplied the number of marchers by five times. They said 20,000 marched down Fifth Ave.

I counted the paraders, rank by rank, however. And I got less than 3,800. I'm giving 4,000 for good measure.

The cops' 20,000 figure didn't check with their own measuring standards. The police have often said that 8,000 an hour is GOOD

marching speed if the paraders step along fast without any gaps.

The trouble was that there were many, many long gaps in the one hour 25 minute line.

The parade marshalls had spaced out the contingents to make the show last as long as possible. I remember waiting four minutes by my watch once, while I wondered what was coming next. And what came were nine marchers bearing a banner inscribed "Free Czechoslovakia."

I waited another 10 minutes once while 80 taxicabs with one man in each rolled by. They had been sent in by the big taxi companies as their contribution to the "Loyalty" demonstration.

These 80 taxi drivers, remember, ate up 10 minutes of the total 85-minute parade. There were many other long gaps when the streets were entirely empty except for a cop or two crossing Fifth Ave.

There were other long gaps when hospital trucks went by, spaced far apart. They were demonstrating for "Loyalty" as well.

Mail trucks did their bit too in the brief 85 minute show.

But the people—the civilian American people—voted against war by staying away.

The parade marshalls would have been ver yembarrassed to start the line moving without the Army contingents, the Marines, the mounted cops, and the city firemen, etc., who reinforced the ranks.

## Jerome

(Continued from Page 3)

lishers refuse to handle.

Other highlights of the rally: • The lovely singing of Nadyne Brewer, young Negro soprano, who performed "On the Field of the Dead" from Prokofiev's Alexander Nevsky cantata; also a fine, new arrangement of "Deep River" dedicated to Jerome.

• Betty Sanders and Earl Robinson delighted the audience with a superb rendition of Robert Burns' famous poem "A Man's a Man for a That," set to music by Robinson.

• Morris Carnovsky read a chapter from Jerome's new novel "A Lantern for Jeremy" and did it so well he had almost everyone anxious to buy or borrow a copy. • Alfred Kreymborg read several of his recent poems, one of which was dedicated to Jerome. • Howard DaSilva read a fine poem dedicated to Paul Robeson by the great Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet, beginning: "They are scared. Our songs scare them, Robeson."

Robeson then introduced Jerome, whose eloquent speech urging writers and artists to conduct a stronger fight against reactionary culture and to forge a closer alliance with the people, capped an evening to be well remembered.



## Classified Ads

### EMPLOYMENT WANTED

WANTED: General house work—part or full time. Manhattan, resort work. Good references. Write Box 777, Daily Worker.

### FOR SALE

(Appliances)

TENNIS RACQUET—famous make, reg. \$18.85, spec. \$9.95. Also Golf Equipment at comparative savings. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

### SERVICES

(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, retined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Completely attention, mornings 9-1. NYCantith 8-7887.

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## Rally for Progressive German Paper

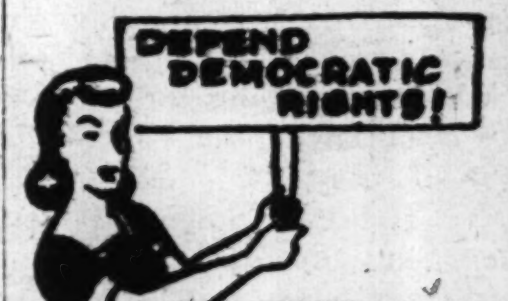
On May 4, the German-American, progressive German language publication, will sponsor a rally to fight the menace of concentration camps in the U.S. The rally will be held at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

The memory of the victims of fascism will be honored in a dramatic narration embodying actual statements made by the fighters against fascism during the Hitler regime.

Highlighting the program will be William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. A message by Paul Robeson, recorded especially for this meeting, will be heard. Hope Foye, brilliant young artist who recently returned from a tour of Germany, will sing German songs.

Margrit Adler, editor of the German American stated: "We know that everyone who desires world peace and fights for civil rights will come to this rally to express their solidarity . . . and to honor the victims of fascism by demanding a peace treaty for Germany and pledging — Never again concentration camps!"

Tickets at \$1 may be obtained at the office of the German American, 130 E. 16 St.—Tel. OR 4-4476, or at progressive bookshops.



## Shopper's Guide

### Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation. BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS 110 West 54th St. (adj. Saks) Suits 1101-1102 • LO 2-4218

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In Memory of  
EDDIE (Butch)  
NEWLAND

Militant fighter from  
East Harlem

Died April 28, 1950

In memory of our beloved  
daughter and sister  
ESTHER LOONIN  
who died April 30, 1947

—MOTHER ANNA,  
SISTER MATTY

## NOTICE:

The Daily Worker Business and Advertising Departments will be closed Thursday, May 1st.

Deadline for Classified Ads and What's On for Friday and Sunday, May 2nd and 4th, will be Wednesday, April 30th at 3 p.m.



## PEARL PRIMUS DANCES, TALKS FOR PEACE; STATE DEPARTMENT LIFTS HER PASSPORT.

The following comment on Pearl Primus' dance recital was contributed by Tom Creed, rank and file member of the CIO United Auto Workers Local 230, and leader in the fight for full equality for the Negro people.

Creed's comment omits one important fact unavailable to him at the time of writing:

A few hours before her Los Angeles recital, Miss Primus was visited by a representative of the State Department. Her passport was picked up "because of the delicate international situation."

The passport revocation, unless reversed will cause Miss Primus to abandon plans for an international tour with her troupe.

Creed's article makes eminently clear the real motive for the passport revocation, in short, the war of the Trumans and the McCarthys against truth in the arts—the demands of the warmakers for use of the arts as a weapon in their drive for domination of the world.—Feature Editor.

By TOM CREED

LOS ANGELES

Last week I had the pleasure of witnessing a dance ensemble entitled, "Dark Rhythm," by Pearl Primus and her company. They appeared at the Philharmonic auditorium for one night only, and every seat in the house was taken.

Miss Primus, a Negro dancer, is recognized by many critics as an artist who has contributed much to the understanding of the culture of the Negro people.

Miss Primus presented a series of 13 numbers depicting dances in Africa, South Africa, the Caribbean and the Southern U.S.

At the start of each group she explained in detail the meaning of the dance, the movement of hands, feet and other parts of the body.

She explained how the basic movements found in the heart of Africa are present in the dances of the people of each of the geographical areas she presented.

One of the African dances, a tribal war dance, was presented with men in full regalia wearing beautiful robes.

### ANTI-WAR DANCE

Miss Primus explained that the war dance, contrary to popular belief in the U.S., is not a dance for war but a dance against war.

She said Americans are taught that Africans are a fierce war-like people and their native war dances are always shown as proof of this, but those who make such claims never bothered to find out the meaning of the dance.

"My people," she said, "believe that by performing the war dance and fighting an imaginary foe will satisfy the war gods and they won't have to fight a real war against their fellow men."

Moving into South and Central America, Miss Primus told how the African people, transported there as slaves, carried with them their native dance movements and how today, the basic hand and feet movements are the same as in Africa with added variations from the French and Spanish masters under whom they were forced to serve.

### 'SONGS OF FREEDOM'

She explained how the slaves in South and Central America were allowed much cultural freedom by their "owners" who let them sing and dance their native culture and how the Negroes in the USA were forced through threats of death to forget their native language, dances, music, etc.

"But the slave in the USA fooled the masters," she said, "he

learned a new language and adopted a religious musical life—the spirituals."

"The owners didn't know it," she continued, "but the slaves weren't thinking of Biblical characters when they sang such songs as 'Let My People Go.' They were singing to the day of their own freedom."



PEARL PRIMUS

## LYOYD BROWN'S 'IRON CITY' PRAISED BY SOVIET CRITICS

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

Lloyd Brown's novel "Iron City" is hailed as a "great achievement of progressive literature in the United States," in a review published by the newspaper "Literary Gazette."

The critic I. Dubashinsky points out that writers who want to speak the truth in the U. S. today require considerable courage. But despite the terror and persecution, he notes, "the voice of American progressive literature sounds more and more powerfully, evidenced especially by Lloyd Brown's novel."

Recalling the legal lynchings of the Martinsville Seven and of Willie McGee, the reviewer says that "Iron City" exposes "the inhuman system of racial discrimination." The novel is drawn in deeply realistic fashion and on a wide canvas, Dubashinsky writes. "With great artistic perception," he says, "the author brings his hero to the understanding that he cannot be successful in the struggle if he fights alone."

"Iron City" shows "the historic role of the American Communist Party," the reviewer notes, "in the struggle for equal rights and liberation of the Negro people. . . . the Communist Party is shown in the novel as an active political force waging a relentless struggle against reaction."

"Lloyd Brown's book," the reviewer says, "is permeated by a

Gorky-like faith in the common man and it imbues the reader with respect for the moral strength of the working class whose courageous sons do not surrender even in the shadow of prison bars."

Dubashinsky adds, however, that "the progressive press of the U. S. A. justly noted that Brown does not reflect in full measure the role of the whites—workers, Communists in the struggle for Negro liberation."

The reviewer praises not only the truthful, realistic content of the novel but also its style and development of character. He thinks that of the three Communist characters portrayed, the most successful one was that of Isaac Zachary.

"Brown employs keen powers of observation," the reviewer writes, "and psychological accuracy in reconstructing a picture of Lonnie James' spiritual growth and maturing under the influence of his contract with Communists."

Dubashinsky points out that Brown strikes a blow at the perversion of Negro speech which pervades reactionary literature in the United States. At the same time he points to Brown's realistic ear for the speech of different social groups.

The Soviet reading public looks forward to reading this novel as it does the works of Fast, Maltz, Saxton, and other progressive authors whose books are sold here almost as fast as they appear.

### A PAMPHLET ON SMITH ACT

"Mr. Smith Went To Washington" is the title of a new, popular-styled brochure published by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway. The six-page brochure is an up-to-the-minute expose of the Smith Act and its anti-labor author, Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

The folder urges individuals and organizations to tell their Congressmen to support Rep. Adolph Sabath's bill to repeal the Smith Act (HR 7493). The bill is now bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee and a wide public campaign is being developed to force it on the floor of the House.

The third issue of The Smith Act Trial Report printed weekly by the Defense Conference, is now available. Copies are free.

### Vets to Mark Anniversary of Meeting at Elbe

The New York Veterans For Peace will commemorate April 29—the day the Allies made their juncture at the Elbe River, Germany back in 1945—by organizing a meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St., at 8:30.

The program will include a Peace and Friendship Cantata composed for the occasion; a documentary film of the meeting at the Elbe, and singing of American, British, Russian and German songs of peace.

Featured speakers will be Rev. Richard Morford, director, American-Soviet Friendship Council; Mr. Louis Wheaton of the N. Y. Veterans For Peace executive board, and Leon Strauss of the Furriers Union.

Due to technical difficulties Lester Rodney's column, "On the Scoreboard" does not appear today. It will be resumed tomorrow.

## LOUISVILLE GOV'T WORKER FIRED—WIFE IS FOR PEACE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Frank Grzelak, a sixty-year-old veteran of World War I and the father of two sons who fought for this country in World War II, was dismissed from his job at the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot of the U. S. Army because his wife is a member of the Progressive Party here. The army didn't even bother pretending that it considered Grzelak "disloyal," acknowledging that it is his wife's activities in behalf of peace which it found to its distaste.

A draftsman, Grzelak worked at the depot for 11 years. He has been a federal employee since 1934. He lives with his wife in Scottsburg, Ind.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in a front-page story on Saturday of the ouster, termed Grzelak a "loyal Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot draftsman," and gave prominence to the charge by the Progressive Party of Louisville and Jefferson County that the action was in "the pattern of Nazi Germany."

"Among the 'charges' levelled at Mrs. Josephine Grzelak, 51, at a Loyalty Security Screening Board from Fifth Army headquarters, Chicago at a hearing at the depot on March 7 was that she 'urged' several people to read a number of books, including 'High Treason,' an expose of fascist and pro-war forces in America."

Another "charge" related to the alleged attendance of both Grzelak and his wife at a peace meeting in the Louisville YWCA.

Grzelak was represented by Grover Sales, Kentucky counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union. Among persons submitting affidavits in his behalf were Ralph Johnson, executive secretary of the New Albany Chamber of Commerce. Grzelak is not a member of the Progressive Party. One of his sons, Theodore, 30, was an Air Force lieutenant in World War II and was a Nazi prisoner for 20 months after being shot down and wounded. William, 29, was an Air Force sergeant, serving in North Africa and Europe.

Grzelak declared: "It seems to me that the government is posing a very difficult choice for me by saying, in effect, that I must abandon my wife or lose my job."

He said his wife "developed very

deep feelings on the subject of war and peace as a result of her experience in World War II."

In a front-page interview carried by the Louisville Times, Mrs. Grzelak, described as "frail and gray-haired," declared she would continue to voice her opinions "regardless of what happens."

The Times account quoted Grzelak as saying, "I told her we'd get in trouble if she distributed those pamphlets at the depot but . . . and Mrs. Grzelak interjecting: 'He tried to stop me. He was afraid . . . but somebody has to carry on this fight.'"

The story quoted Mrs. Grzelak as saying that she'd been a Democrat until two years ago, but now considers the two major parties to be identical. "As far as she knows she has never met" a Communist, the account added.

### PEACE "COMMUNISTIC"

Mrs. Grzelak's peace activities, the army witchhunters declared, show that she had "evidenced sympathy with communism."

Grzelak is appealing the decision to fire him. He was suspended without pay effective last Dec. 13. The World War I vet spent most of 14 years following that war in a Veterans Administration hospital for a service-connected disability. He came to the U.S. in 1913 from Poland and then served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in France.

The Party declared:

"The action of the Government in firing Frank Grzelak because of his wife's work for peace through the Progressive Party proves that the corrupt politicians who are running our Government want a new war."

"They are frightened by the rising tide of peace feeling among the people of America and the whole world, and so they are determined to silence every voice that speaks out for peace."

"They even take bread out of a man's mouth by depriving him of his livelihood, not for anything he did but for what his wife did. This is the pattern of Nazi Germany."

"The Progressive Party will continue to fight this growth of the police state in America. It will continue to fight the attempt of the two old parties to get us into war."

### DRAMATIZE FIGHT FOR A FREE SOUTH

An original dramatic script, written by Edward Nelson and directed by Margaret McCaden, will be presented the afternoon of May 4 at the Riverside Plaza Hotel by the Committee for a Free South.

The performance will be dedicated to the Negro men and women of the South who are daily fighting to win freedom over oppression.

Edward Nelson, author of the script, is a young Negro veteran, a native of Georgia. His last play, "Date With History," was presented on Feb. 15 in Harlem before an enthusiastic overflow audience.

Nelson, who is an executive secretary of the Douglas-Lincoln Society, IWO, and an initiating member of the Committee for a Free South, is now preparing a novel about the South.

The Variety Concert Group taking part is directed by Margaret McCaden, talented young Negro contralto. In the supporting cast will be the Sons of the South, gospel quartet and choral ensemble, singing the traditional Negro spirituals, work songs and blues.

This will be the first affair sponsored by the Committee for a Free South.

### The Struggle for Transcaucasia

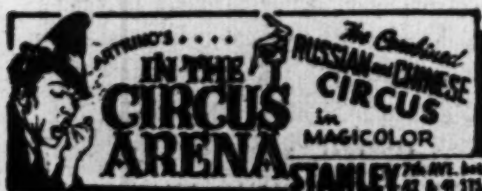
THE STRUGGLE FOR TRANSCAUCASIA. (1917-1921). By Firuz Kazemzadeh. Philosophical Library. New York. \$5.75.

"The Struggle for Transcaucasia" is a detailed account of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia during the years of the Bolshevik Revolution and the allied imperialist intervention. The author writes from the standpoint that the short-lived 'independent' bourgeois republics in those three areas were the highpoint of their history, while their incorporation into the multi-national Soviet Union marked their tragedy.

Students of Soviet history may find out-of-the-way facts of interest in this study, but the general reader will get a book which, while it avoids the extremes of anti-Soviet bias, nevertheless complacently absolves the imperialist powers of all the intrigues for which they used bourgeois nationalists in Trans-Caucasia.

No reader of this book, of course, would suspect that Soviet rule has brought the people of Trans-Caucasia the greatest freedom and prosperity they have ever known, or that Soviet rule has meant the peaceful co-existence of peoples who, heretofore, were regularly driven into fratricidal and bloody war against each other.

—R. F.





# Impy Seeks Tammany Aid as Soak-Poor Tax Hearings Open

"Mayor Impellitteri is burning up the wires in phone calls to Tammany district leaders in an effort to whip City Council members into voting for the proposed new local taxes," the American Labor Party charged as the City Council Finance Committee prepared to open public hearings on the local tax measures today.

Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, said:

"Patronage plums, threats of denying renomination, and other carrot-and-club tactics are being employed to force City Councilmen into line. Moreover, along with the drive to impose the local taxes, Mayor Impellitteri and Governor Dewey are working out a political deal for a transit authority to be created by a special session of the state legislature to put over a fare increase.

"We recommend a specific program which can yield the money our city needs to grant long-overdue wage increases to city workers, without any of the local taxes or a fare increase

• Emergency legislation to reopen the assessment rolls and to make proper assessments on big

commercial and industrial property (office buildings, department stores, etc.).

• A special session of the state legislature to: Authorize New York City to levy a stock transfer tax; Increase from \$6.75 per capita to \$10 moneys from the State to New York City under the Moore Formula; Increase state aid to education by 150 million dollars, and amend the State Rapid Transit Law to prohibit any fare increase.

## Collis English Wins Checkup

TRENTON.

COMMISSIONER Sanford Bates, chief of New Jersey's Institutions and Agencies, promised relatives of Collis English that a heart specialist would be allowed in to the N. J. State Prison to attend the young prisoner, who collapsed Friday night of his second serious heart attack within two weeks.

His mother, elderly Mrs. Emma English, and his sister, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who spearheaded the worldwide fight to free the Trenton Six, led a delegation appealing to Commissioner Bates to "keep Collis alive."

Both English and Ralph Cooper were jailed for life by the all-white jury that freed four other Negroes framed on a murder charge. Their case, now known as the "Northern Scottsboro," is on appeal to the State Supreme Court.

WITH THE FAMILY were Russell Meek, president of the Farm-City Cooperative; Mrs. Elvita Ludwig, of the National

## Vets Commemorate Meeting on Elbe

The historic meeting of American and Soviet troops at the Elbe River will be commemorated tomorrow night (Tuesday) by the New York Veterans for Peace at the Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. Actual newsreels of the meeting of the allies will be shown, there will be songs of both nations and discussions by veterans who served in Germany and are now prominent in the fight for peace. The Vets for Peace spearheaded the successful fight against the movie "The Desert Fox" in New York, and have been rolling up signatures for a Big Five peace pact in veteran housing projects.

Council for the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Theodore Kell, rank-and-file member of the National Maritime Union; Lewis Moroz, N. J. Civil Rights Congress director; Mrs. Evelyn Fisher, Queens CRC chairman, and Mrs. Joan Moss and Mrs. Rose Kreitzberg, both of the Queens group.

"This is a proper request," the commissioner told the group. The only opposition to admitting a cardiologist came from the prison's resident physician, Dr. Howard Wiesler. Bates overruled him.

FEAR that Collis English might not live until the high court decides on his innocence mounted over the weekend, when it was learned that the man listed as "heart consultant" on the prison medical list, Dr. William Mountford, is not a cardiologist.

And even Mountford had not been called in by Dr. Wiesler in the 10 months since English's trial, although he has had four heart attacks in that time.

## OH THAT RAIN!

The Giants took a staggering blow yesterday when the all-day Sunday rain completed a three-game washout of the opening Polo Grounds series with the Dodgers which figure as a high point of early season interest. Not only on the financial end—all three games would have brought a full house—but on the competitive end as well, for the three postponements will be played off after Willie Mays has gone into the Army and the Giants are weaker. Both teams packed and lest for the west yesterday, with more rested pitchers than they knew what to do with.

### The Committee for a Free South presents

### "A TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN HEROES"

Written by: EDWARD NELSON

Directed by: MARGARET McCADEN

Performed by: VARIETY CONCERT GROUP

Featuring: SONS OF THE SOUTH ZEBEDEE COLLINS VERA NICKOLOFF NAT'L GROUP FOLK DANCERS

Sunday, May 4, 2 p.m. Riverside Plaza Hotel

233 WEST 73rd STREET (B'way)

Adm. \$1.20 (children free)

Tix at: Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of the Americas; Freedom, 53 W. 125 St.; 257 Seventh Ave.

## A LITTLE TRUMAN OMISSION

WASHINGTON, April 27. In a letter to C. S. Jones, a cattle raiser who questioned the government on the steel plants, President Truman today asserted that he had the constitutional right to "seize" the industry. Truman said nothing about the main fact, that in spite of his

verbal attack on the steel corporations, the workers still had not received the WSB wage award.

## Hat Workers Hear Weinstock

Louis Weinstock, AFL Painters rank-and-file leader and one of the 16 Smith Act defendants will address a May Day mobilization meeting of hat, cap and millinery workers today (Monday) 6 p.m., at Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. The meeting is under the auspices of the Headwear May Day Committee.

### DRESSMAKERS' MEETING

Tonight at 6 — Malin Studios 225 West 46th Street

Final arrangements and assignments will be made for May Day parade. Come all and on time.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

DRESSMAKERS' MEETING, Monday, April 28 at 6 p.m. at Malin Studios, 225 W. 46th St., N.Y.C. Final arrangements and assignments will be made for the May Day Parade. Come all and please do come on time!

### Coming

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to Otis MacRae's Orchestra, popular entertainment; Sat., May 10. Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 66th St. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon. COMING, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 7 p.m. "Never Again Concentration Camps." Rally with Wm. L. Patterson, Hope Poye, Dr. J. Auslander and special message from Paul Robeson, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., N.Y.C. Sponsored by the German-American, P.O. Box 214, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y. Contr. \$1. BILL ROBINSON, Lillian Shapiro and Dance Group appear with Jewish Peoples Chorus, Maurice Rauch conducting, at celebration 22nd Anniversary J.F.P.O.; Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., May 3. Program includes, "Tzvet Brider," "Vigil Bz Zigid" and other songs in Yiddish and English. Tickets at Jewish Music Alliance, One Union Square, WA 4-5511.

## LABOR ACTION MEETING TO HEAR ALABAMA HERO

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Asbury Howard, Alabama Negro labor leader told here Saturday how his union, the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, beat back Klansmen to win an election in the Republic steel mills in Bessemer last February. Howard spoke to reporters and more than a score of Negro and white unionists at a reception at the Hotel Theresa. He will speak at a mass meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) evening at Manhattan Center called by the United Labor Action Committee and the Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

The Negro unionist was one of six MMS workers arrested last February after they protected themselves from a mob of Klansmen who sought to invade their union headquarters in Bessemer. Howard is the regional director of MMS and also vice-president of the Bessemer branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He told how, on Feb. 22, MMS members were ambushed by seven or eight carloads of armed men, who began shooting at them. They returned the fire.

Howard said: "We need the help of your people here in New York who say that you are free. But I think New Yorkers need to get on the Freedom Train. From what I can hear it's bad here, but if you don't get on the battle line and help us in the South, it's going to be worse."

Howard declared that the intent of the Klansmen who had taken over control of many CIO Steel Union locals in and around Bessemer is to "beat down Negro

and white unity." He told how one white worker who had led a strike against Negroes being up-graded finally came around when he saw how the company was exploiting the white workers and came to the Negro workers and said, "If we all go out, one for all and all for one, we'll win."

Howard told how one day before the election he was passing out leaflets when a white man told him to stop.

"You're talking to the wrong fellow now," Howard said he told the hoodlum.

"I've got a son fighting in Korea so I can pass out leaflets here." And Howard said, "Of course, a fellow with me had a pretty nice-sized gun on him so they didn't bother me that time."

Howard said that the Negro people of the South are on the march. "And we're no longer running away from the boggy bear in the South. We want to meet him to see what it's all about."

Howard denounced the Un-American, McCarran and other witchhunt committees as "fortresses to back up reaction." He said that it was the "bidding of Wall Street" to crush labor unions today. He said: "We soldiers from the South are going to stay on the battlefield and fight there. We are going to fight there until some of you can come back home and walk there in dignity and say what you're got to say, in peace."

Howard was introduced by Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Greater Negro Labor Council as the "pride and joy of the labor movement in the South and a jewel of the Negro people." Mrs. Victoria Garvin, executive secretary of the Council, urged a large turnout at the Tuesday mass meeting.

Theodore Shipp of the Federal Workers Local 20, United Public Workers, urged attendance at tomorrow night's Manhattan Center meeting as a protest against the contempt citation of union president Abram Flaxer.

## Workers Fight 100% Chrysler Speedup Plan

DETROIT, April 27 — Chrysler UAW-CIO members at the Warren DeSoto plant here are battling moves of the company to increase production rates 100 percent. The company is retaliating by firing workers who resist, and last Friday locked out over 2,000 others.

All last week in the connecting rod department the battle against speedup was waged by a group of unionists. Production was 1,600 and the company started the drive off by demanding 2,100, trying to soap that along with a promise they "won't ask for anymore."

When they got that production from some workers in the connecting rod department they asked for 2,400, then upped that to 2,700, then to 2,900 and finally on Thursday morning wanted 3,200 jobs.

At one end of the line workers battled speedup and gave the company 1,600. As a result the line jammed up. The supervision fired one worker. His line steward protested, so they fired the line steward.

On Friday morning when the workers came to work and found their two fellow workers, time cards, out of the rack, no one went to work. The superintendent came down and escorted the two fired workers to the gates and reportedly told them not to come back. Then inside the connecting rod department, crankshaft, camshaft departments workers took a walk on to Warren Ave.

At around 9 a.m. when your reporter was there, the workers lined up along the walls of the plant to get their pay checks. Everything was quiet and peaceful. But when one read the daily press that evening, which is always filled with heavy ads for the auto companies, one discovered that there had been "a near riot" at the plant gates.

## Angry Cooks, Steward Back Meeting Here

The Marine Cooks & Stewards union (MCS) yesterday denounced a Taft-Hartley order handed down by the NLRB invalidating its contract and hiring hall as a "vicious" ruling which, "in effect, wipes out the union." Irv Dvorin, port agent of the New York branch of the MCS, declared his full membership will demonstrate its "fight back spirit" and determination to save their union by attending the mass meeting sponsored by the United Labor Action Committee Tuesday, April 29, 7 p.m., at Manhattan Center.

## ALP Women To Hold Luncheon For Mrs. Bass

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

The Committee of Women of the American Labor Party will honor Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidate for vice-president of the U. S. at a luncheon Monday in the main ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Bass will make a major campaign address.

Other speakers include Mrs. Sonora Lawson, PP national committee member and state chairman of the Virginia PP, Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of Vincent Hallinan, the party's candidate for president, and Mrs. Vita Barsky chairman of the Committee of Women.

## Honor ISRAEL AMTER and SADIE VAN VEEN AMTER

outstanding fighters of the working class

TUESDAY APRIL 29 8 P.M.

The Great Central Palace

90 Clinton Street

### Speakers:

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN WILLIAM PATTERSON  
MEL WILLIAMSON and others

Entertainment: EARL ROBINSON and LAURA DUNCAN

Sponsored by Self Defense Committee of the 17

Contribution 25c



# March May Day for Childrens' Future

## Steel Workers Demand Gov't Hike Pay at Plant Rally

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., April 27.—Steelworkers staged a mill-gate demonstration here yesterday demanding that the government put its own wage recommendations into effect at once.

### 2,100 in Walkout at Steel Plant

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—The entire working force of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Co. plant in nearby Bridgeville—some 2,100 workers—walked off the job last Wednesday to protest the firing of 50 men in the sheet mill, charged with maintaining a slowdown in a dispute over tonnage rates.

The plant is one of those included in the government seizure order. It produces steel for jet aircraft parts and atomic energy projects.

Director John F. Murray of CIO United Steelworkers, District 16, declared in a telegram to Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer, who is in charge of the seized steel concerns, that the company had locked out the workers by violating a contract clause in issuing "indefinite suspensions" in place of the ordinary five-day suspension pending negotiation of an issue or final arbitration.

Murray said the trouble arose from an old dispute regarding incentive pay in one department and had nothing to do with the government's taking control of the plant. He affirmed the union's readiness to continue negotiations over the matter in dispute "but only after those 54 men are taken back."

Sawyer has ordered an investigation of the walkout.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—Workers here are showing rising impatience with the stalling of the

(Continued on Page 6)

## \$1,000 Sent by Mass. Press Group

"We consider it a privilege to contribute to the daily working-class paper which speaks out in behalf of the peace aspirations of the majority of the American people," says a note received yesterday from Boston.

Accompanying the note was \$1,000 as the "first instalment" of the Freedom of the Press clubs and associations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island toward the Daily Worker's \$100,000 fund campaign. The money was turned in by various local groups of Worker readers attending the Greater Boston Freedom of the Press conference last weekend.

One hundred dollars was contributed by a group of readers in Providence, R. I., which had a representative at the conference.

The conference was attended by some 35 Negro and white workers. It included textile, metal, packing and clothing workers. While most were from Boston, there were spokesmen for groups in New Bedford and Gloucester, as well as Providence.

They heard Worker Negro Affairs editor Abner W. Berry speak on the part played by The Worker and Daily Worker in the struggle to win freedom and equality for

the Negro people in America.

There was \$73.50 from Cleveland, also collected by a group of Worker readers, as well as various sums from groups and individuals in "rural Connecticut," Manhattan, Brooklyn, Rochester, Bayonne, N.J. Subscriptions were received, too.

(Continued on Page 6)

# Daily Worker

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New York, Monday, April 28, 1952  
Price 10 Cents

## Progressive Party Opens Drive to Halt Korea Fighting Now

A weekend meeting of the national campaign committee of the Progressive Party, meeting under the chairmanship of former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, announced a drive to end the fighting in Korea as part of the Progressive Party's 1952 peace campaign. Declaring that "the overwhelming majority of the American people are sick and tired of the senseless slaughter in Korea and demand an ultimatum for immediate peace to replace the Republican-Democratic fantastic ultimatum for war." The campaign committee urged state Progressive Party organizations to visit Congressmen and write to the President demanding an immediate end to the fighting in Korea.

The campaign committee, at its second meeting, also designated Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world famous Negro scholar and author, to deliver the keynote address at the opening session of the Progressive Party's national convention to be held in Chicago beginning July 4, prior to both Republican and Democratic conventions. Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party of New York, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention.

The campaign committee also announced the setting up of a platform and resolutions committee which was authorized to hold hearings throughout the country prior to the convention in July. Co-chairman of the platform and resolutions committee are Earl Dickerson of Chicago, noted lawyer and chairman of the National Lawyers Guild, and Mrs. Katherine Van Orden of New Jersey, formerly a member of President Roosevelt's wartime OPA National Advisory Committee.

The campaign committee authorized the issuance of a call to the convention with special invitations to be sent to peace groups, church, fraternal, labor and Negro organizations.

## Negro Youth from 12 States Demand Irvin Freedom in Capital

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Approximately 120 Negro youth from the four corners of the United States gathered here Friday and Saturday seeking the freedom of Walter Lee Irvin, young Florida Negro sentenced to death on a white supremacy frameup.

They came at the call of Mrs. Alberta Fields, whose husband was murdered by a cop in Brooklyn, and Miss Doris Mallard, who witnessed the lynching of her father in Georgia.

They were not permitted to take their plea to President Truman. Their representatives were turned back at the White House gate. At the Justice Department, they were not allowed to see Solicitor General Philip Perlman, acting attorney general, but left their message demanding freedom for Irvin and prosecution of Sheriff Willis McCall who murdered Samuel Shepherd and wounded Irvin.

Neither Florida Senator would Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, and saw a large Confederate flag, Maryland, Pennsylvania and California. They were members of present their case to Rep. Dwight trade unions, college groups, Rogers, they were ordered out by church groups and NAACP youth the hCongressman and threatened branches.

with bodily eviction.

"We have seen and felt the refusal of our federal government to hear the demands of Negro youth for freedom and justice," a statement read by Mrs. Fields said. The reign of terror in Florida now threatens to engulf the whole nation, she said.

"Let us take a solemn vow that we shall take the case of Walter Lee Irvin to all Americans. We pledge to fight unceasingly. We will not rest until we have won our right to a decent life. We say to young white Americans: join us, for the law of white supremacy can only be your undoing also."

The young people came from Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and California. They were members of present their case to Rep. Dwight trade unions, college groups, Rogers, they were ordered out by church groups and NAACP youth the hCongressman and threatened branches.

## Connecticut Unemployed Win Pledge Of Job Aid from 4 Congressmen

WASHINGTON, April 27.—One hundred metal workers from Connecticut's brass valley, accompanied by four mayors, won pledges of action from Congressmen April 25 to help stem the growing tide of unemployment through peacetime jobs.

The unionists assembled on Capitol Hill for a meeting with the Connecticut congressional delegation. After they had explained the mass economic distress they are facing through shortened workweeks and growing unemployment,

they were assured by the Republican representative they would get help in fighting controls which the workers said were contributing to their hardships. Rep. James Patterson (R) said he will seek to have 10,000 pounds of copper taken from arms stockpiles for civilian production.

Rep. John A. McGuire (D) joined his GOP colleagues in pledging aid. He reported his own insurance business in Connecticut is showing signs of economic hardship. "People are dropping their life insurance

and cutting down their payments to \$5 a month," he complained.

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R) blamed the growing menace of unemployment on economic controls at home and the "world cartel" operations of the International Materials Conference, the State Department-sponsored world group which sets up voluntary materials quotas for allied countries, including the U. S.

Connecticut's other Democratic Senator, William Benton, said he

sympathized with the problems of the workers, but insisted unemployment was being used by Communist leaders to stir up discontent.

"Apparently," said one of the delegates, "you are a Communist in Benton's opinion if you make any noise about starving to death. Just do it quietly."

Indignation at Benton's attitude was general among the delegates and was shared by mayors Frank Fitzpatrick of Ansonia, Anthony DeRenzo of Derby and Malachi

(Continued on Page 6)



# Congress Candidate Reports On Moscow Economic Parley

SANTA ROSA, Cal., April 27.—One of the two Californians who attended the International Economic Conference in Moscow declared here, "I left Europe with a distinct feeling of hope because the people there are determined not to have a war."

Carl Sullivan, 66-year-old retired Santa Rosa building contractor and first of the two Californians to return, wrote the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat:

"The world has but two choices; either pursue the policies indicated by the facts brought out at the conference, or the present paralyzing, unreal one which must, inevitably, lead to war."

Sullivan, who is running for Congress in the First District on the Independent Progressive and Democratic tickets, stressed that the conference was "totally economic in character" and aimed at breaking down the present barriers to free interchange of goods among all nations of the world.

"The sole purpose of the conference was to explore ways and means of restoring and expanding world trade. It was motivated by the knowledge that the arbitrary strangulation of world trade was ruining the economies of the most of the nations of the world."

## NO "ULTERIOR MOTIVE"

The Arkansas-born former contractor wrote that he saw "no signs of ulterior motives" at the conference.

"There were some 600 or 700 delegates from practically every nation on earth. Among them were some of the best known men from the economic field. There were three members of Parliament, Lord John Boyd-Orr and many well-known industrialists among the British delegation.

"Many nations were officially represented and many were unofficially represented by officials of the government, as in the case of Britain. It was acknowledged by all delegates that the conference was highly successful in many ways."

Sullivan, who is making peace the basic plank of his campaign for Congress, emphasized that the conference resulted in specific agreements.

"Trade problems were thor-

## Marzani to Talk at Boston May Day Rally

BOSTON, April 27.—The Greater Boston United May Day Committee has announced that Carl Marzani, producer of such progressive and trade union films as "Deadline for Action" and one of the first victims of war hysteria, will make his first appearance in Boston, since his release from prison, at a May Day Rally May 2.

The rally, at 8 p.m. at Otisfield Hall (Otisfield St. and Blue Hill Ave.) in Roxbury, will feature a May Day cultural program featuring Laura Duncan and Al Moss. Admission is 60 cents.

# HOW ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN BECAME A COMMUNIST

By RICHARD O. BOYER

With a dignity and simplicity that remained undaunted by objection and interruption, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the jury trying her how an American became a Communist as the best means of serving the majority of the American people.

In her opening address at the Foley Square Smith Act trial, she defended her right, and the right of all Americans, to advocate peace and the principles of scientific socialism. She succeeded, at least to an extent, in removing the dime novel aura of plot and counter-plot that Myles J. Lane, U.S. Attorney,

oroughly discussed and many agreements arrived at by the different delegations. A great number of firm commitments were made. A foundation was laid to further pursue the question of better relations in the world through trade."

## Hits School Ban On Club Backing UN Activities

BERKELEY, April 27.—University of California cooperation in the state senate un-American activities committee's statewide campus stoolpigeon committee was vigorously opposed recently by The Daily Californian, UC student newspaper.

The Californian, in an editorial, described the committee as "an economic gestapo," and warned that the so-called "contact man" for such a committee "in actual practice . . . will function as a spy."

The committee was set up in Los Angeles at a meeting of representatives from nine Southern California schools with State Senator Hugh M. Burns' un-American committee.

"Contact-men" on each campus would be appointed to report directly to the un-American committee on "all levels" of alleged Communist activity from students through faculty and administration.

The Californian warned that the committee, the first of its kind in the country, would involve the University in "a web of cloak and dagger intrigue" and would only provide the Burns committee with new opportunities to smear the campus.

# RETURNED SEAMAN TELLS THE STORY OF WASHINGTON INTERVENTION IN KOREA

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—He is a merchant seaman just back from a half-year stint on the Japan-Korea run. His story is grim and his conclusion simple:

U. S. intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and U. S. domination of the Japanese economy have created a state of chaos and bitter poverty in the Far East which must be seen to be believed.

And the only possible answer to it for the U. S. to "butt out" of Japanese and Korean affairs, and for the people of the world to fight for peace.

The seaman, who must remain nameless, told of visiting Tokyo, Yokohama and Hakodate in Japan, Pusan, Masan and Kusan in Korea.

The city of Pusan was inhabited by 500,000 people before the war,

## Chicagoan Disturbed by Cover-Up Of Gen. Grow's Advocacy of War

LEROY WOLINS writes in a letter to the Chicago Times: "Two things disturb me since Maj-Gen. Grow's diary was reported lost."

"First, instead of denouncing Grow's real crime, advocacy of a U.S.-instigated world blood bath, officials and the press complain only that Grow's diary came to public light."

Second, the Pentagon brass and the commander in chief, Truman, have done nothing to divorce themselves from Grow's hysterical calls for war. In fact Grow is now on personnel assignment in the Pentagon, where he can put others of like mind into position where they might well provoke World War III.

"The public, which undoubtedly wants peace, had better let the big wheels in Washington, who keep saying they want peace, know what they think of these carryings on."

# Press Fight to Reinstate Victim Of Un-Americans at Dodge Plant

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., April 27. Dodge women workers in the Wire Room are pressing the fight for reinstatement of their chief steward, Edith Van Horn. The fight has become especially urgent since the company, taking advantage of Miss Van Horn's enforced absence, has sought to hike production on three individual operations in the department.

Miss Van Horn was discharged by the company on a trumped-up charge of distributing inflammatory literature, when her fellow workers had refused to join a handful of company-inspired demonstrators who refused to work with her after she was named before the Un-American Committee in stoolpigeon testimony.

Over 200 women appeared before the executive board of UAW Local 3 to insist on Miss Van Horn's speedy reinstatement. Their statement which was unanimously adopted by the board, read:

"The discharge on March 3 of our chief steward, Edith Van Horn, was a clear and open at-

tempt by management to rob our shift of union representation. Everyone knows her real offense was not allegedly putting leaflets on dressing room tables. Her real offense—in the eyes of Dodge management—was her strong and courageous work for the welfare of Wire Room workers.

"Dodge management would like to keep our chief steward out of the shop over the next few months in the hope of breaking down the standards and working conditions in our department."

"We recommend:

• That the officers and executive board of Local 3 take immediate action to bring this matter to an early settlement with Dodge management as an emergency issue.

• That the board notify the Chrysler Department of the UAW that the full weight of that department and the International be thrown into winning a quick settlement of this grievance.

# Win Jobs for 4 Negro Women At Sears Store

By BUDDY GREEN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The San Francisco Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council has won four new jobs for Negro saleswomen at the new Sears-Roebuck store, corner of Geary Blvd. and Masonic Ave.

John Flowers, executive secretary of NLC, said the manager of the store "finally gave in after being visited by several delegations."

In addition to NLC, said Flowers, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union also sent delegations.

One of the delegations included Vincent Hallinan, Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

Flowers said that two of the women hired were recommended to Sears' manager by NLC. The store employs approximately 1,500.

He also said he and other organizational leaders have begun fair employment practice talks with Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Yellow Cab, the Chauffeurs Union, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the White House, a large department store.

"Progress is being made," he said, "but the going is stiff." He said the White House employs roughly 900 persons, "but no Negroes are working in any decent jobs."

Persons from both white and Negro communities, he stated, could aid NLC's demands by visiting or telephoning the management of the above firms.

# Sue for Robeson's Right to Speak In Seattle Hall

SEATTLE, April 27.—A suit to enjoin the city of Seattle from breaking the lease on the Civil Auditorium for the Paul Robeson concert May 20 has been filed in the King County Superior Court.

The suit challenges the arbitrary action of John B. Cain, city building superintendent, in cancelling the lease which was entered into last March 6. Cain said he acted under an ordinance which bans use of public buildings for meetings which might engender "racial or religious antagonisms."

Cain is an appointee of retiring Mayor William Devin.

Plaintiff in the suit is Vincent Davis, president of People's Programs, which leased the auditorium as the agent for the sponsors, the National Negro Labor Council and the Robeson Birthday Concert Committee.

It is reported that Mayor Devin's office has been flooded with protests not only from Seattle but from throughout the U. S. and Canada.

Attorneys associated with Waltheim in the case include John Caughlan and Siegfried Hesse.



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

erty of her family and how it affected her, and of the force and violence, bought and paid for by corporate interests, she had witnessed in her 46 years in the American labor movement.

She and her co-defendants, she said, were being tried under the thought-control Smith Act not because they advocated Socialism eventually through the free choice of the American people but because they advocated world peace now. The day-to-day fight of the Communist Party for the immediate interests of the American people for peace and against Fascism, for higher wages, lower

prices, better schools and above all for the rights of the Negro people—were not peripheral to Marxism-Leninism, she said, but its heart, Marxism-Leninism in action.

The Supreme Court, itself, she said, had held that the Communist Party did not advocate or teach the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence and after some argument, she succeeded in reading the decision in the Schneiderman case to the jury.

"Nor is the charge of force and violence," she said, "a newly discovered issue. It was

(Continued on Page 5)



## PEARL PRIMUS DANCES, TALKS FOR PEACE; STATE DEPARTMENT LIFTS HER PASSPORT

The following comment on Pearl Primus' dance recital was contributed by Tom Creed, rank and file member of the CIO United Auto Workers Local 230, and leader in the fight for full equality for the Negro people.

Creed's comment omits one important fact unavailable to him at the time of writing:

A few hours before her Los Angeles recital, Miss Primus was visited by a representative of the State Department. Her passport was picked up "because of the delicate international situation."

The passport revocation, unless reversed will cause Miss Primus to abandon plans for an international tour with her troupe.

Creed's article makes eminently clear the real motive for the passport revocation, in short, the war of the Trumans and the McCarthys against truth in the arts—the demands of the warmakers for use of the arts as a weapon in their drive for domination of the world.—Feature Editor.

By TOM CREED

LOS ANGELES

Last week I had the pleasure of witnessing a dance ensemble entitled, "Dark Rhythm," by Pearl Primus and her company. They appeared at the Philharmonic auditorium for one night only, and every seat in the house was taken.

Miss Primus, a Negro dancer, is recognized by many critics as an artist who has contributed much to the understanding of the culture of the Negro people.

Miss Primus presented a series of 13 numbers depicting dances in Africa, South Africa, the Caribbean and the Southern U.S.

At the start of each group she explained in detail the meaning of the dance, the movement of hands, feet and other parts of the body.

She explained how the basic movements found in the heart of Africa are present in the dances of the people of each of the geographical areas she presented.

One of the African dances, a tribal war dance, was presented with men in full regalia wearing beautiful robes.

### ANTI-WAR DANCE

Miss Primus explained that the war dance, contrary to popular belief in the U.S., is not a dance for war but a dance against war.

She said Americans are taught that Africans are a fierce war-like people and their native war dances are always shown as proof of this, but those who make such claims never bothered to find out the meaning of the dance.

"My people," she said, "believe that by performing the war dance and fighting an imaginary foe will satisfy the war gods and they won't have to fight a real war against their fellow men."

Moving into South and Central America, Miss Primus told how the African people, transported there as slaves, carried with them their native dance movements and how today, the basic hand and feet movements are the same as in Africa with added variations from the French and Spanish masters under whom they were forced to serve.

### "SONGS OF FREEDOM"

She explained how the slaves in South and Central America were allowed much cultural freedom by their "owners" who let them sing and dance their native culture and how the Negroes in the USA were forced through threats of death to forget their native language, dances, music, etc.

"But the slave in the USA fooled the masters," she said, "he

learned a new language and adopted a religious musical life—the spirituals."

"The owners didn't know it," she continued, "but the slaves were not thinking of Biblical characters when they sang such songs as 'Let My People Go.' They were singing

to the day of their own freedom."

Summing it all up, Miss Primus showed how the dance of the Negro people all over the world and their culture stemming from Africa is based on freedom, against war, for all the people of the world.



PEARL PRIMUS

## LYOYD BROWN'S 'IRON CITY' PRAISED BY SOVIET CRITICS

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

Lloyd Brown's novel "Iron City" is hailed as a "great achievement of progressive literature in the United States," in a review published by the newspaper "Literary Gazette."

The critic I. Dubashinsky points out that writers who want to speak the truth in the U. S. today require considerable courage. But despite the terror and persecution, he notes, "the voice of American progressive literature sounds more and more powerfully, evidenced especially by Lloyd Brown's novel."

Recalling the legal lynchings of the Martinsville Seven and of Willie McGee, the reviewer says that "Iron City" exposes "the inhuman system of racial discrimination." The novel is drawn in deeply realistic fashion and on a wide canvas, Dubashinsky writes. "With great artistic perception," he says, "the author brings his hero to the understanding that he cannot be successful in the struggle if he fights alone."

"Iron City" shows "the historic role of the American Communist Party," the reviewer notes, "in the struggle for equal rights and liberation of the Negro people . . . the Communist Party is shown in the novel as an active political force waging a relentless struggle against reaction."

"Lloyd Brown's book," the review says, "is permeated by a

Corky-like faith in the common man and it imbues the reader with respect for the moral strength of the working class whose courageous sons do not surrender even in the shadow of prison bars."

Dubashinsky adds, however, that "the progressive press of the U. S. A. justly noted that Brown does not reflect in full measure the role of the whites—workers, Communists in the struggle for Negro liberation."

The reviewer praises not only the truthful, realistic content of the novel but also its style and development of character. He thinks that of the three Communist characters portrayed, the most successful one was that of Isaac Zachary.

"Brown employs keen powers of observation," the reviewer writes, "and psychological accuracy in reconstructing a picture of Lonnie James' spiritual growth and maturing under the influence of his contact with Communists."

Dubashinsky points out that Brown strikes a blow at the perversion of Negro speech which pervades reactionary literature in the United States. At the same time he points to Brown's realistic ear for the speech of different social groups.

The Soviet reading public looks forward to reading this novel as it does the works of East, Maltz, Saxton, and other progressive authors whose books are sold here almost as fast as they appear.

### A PAMPHLET ON SMITH ACT

"Mr. Smith Went To Washington" is the title of a new, popular-styled brochure published by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway. The six-page brochure is an up-to-the-minute expose of the Smith Act and its anti-labor author, Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

The folder urges individuals and organizations to tell their Congressmen to support Rep. Adolph Sabath's bill to repeal the Smith Act (HR 7493). The bill is now bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee and a wide public campaign is being developed to force it on the floor of the House.

The third issue of The Smith Act Trial Report printed weekly by the Defense Conference, is now available. Copies are free.

### Vets to Mark Anniversary of Meeting at Elbe

The New York Veterans For Peace will commemorate April 29—the day the Allies made their juncture at the Elbe River, Germany back in 1945—by organizing a meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St., at 8:30.

The program will include a Peace and Friendship Cantata composed for the occasion; a documentary film of the meeting at the Elbe, and singing of American, British, Russian and German songs of peace.

Featured speakers will be Rev. Richard Morford, director, American-Soviet Friendship Council; Mr. Louis Wheaton of the N. Y. Veterans For Peace executive board, and Leon Strauss of the Furriers Union.

Due to technical difficulties Lester Rodney's column, "On the Scoreboard" does not appear today. It will be resumed tomorrow.

## LOUISVILLE GOV'T WORKER FIRED—WIFE IS FOR PEACE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Frank Grzelak, a sixty-year-old veteran of World War I and the father of two sons who fought for this country in World War II, was dismissed from his job at the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot of the U.S. Army because his wife is a member of the Progressive Party here. The army didn't even bother pretending that it considered Grzelak "disloyal," acknowledging that it is his wife's activities in behalf of peace which it found to its distaste.

A draftsman, Grzelak worked at the depot for 11 years. He has been a federal employe since 1934. He lives with his wife in Scottsburg, Ind.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in a front-page story on Saturday of the ouster, termed Grzelak a "loyal Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot draftsman," and gave prominence to the charge by the Progressive Party of Louisville and Jefferson County that the action was in "the pattern of Nazi Germany."

"Among the 'charges' levelled at Mrs. Josephine Grzelak, 51, at a Loyalty Security Screening Board from Fifth Army headquarters, Chicago at a hearing at the depot on March 7 was that she 'urged' several people to read a number of books, including 'High Treason,' an expose of fascist and pro-war forces in America."

Another "charge" related to the alleged attendance of both Grzelak and his wife at a peace meeting in the Louisville YWCA.

Grzelak was represented by Grover Sales, Kentucky counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union. Among persons submitting affidavits in his behalf were Ralph Johnson, executive secretary of the New Albany Chamber of Commerce. Grzelak is not a member of the Progressive Party. One of his sons, Theodore, 30, was an Air Force lieutenant in World War II and was a Nazi prisoner for 20 months after being shot down and wounded. William, 29, was an Air Force sergeant, serving in North Africa and Europe.

Grzelak declared: "It seems to me that the government is posing a very difficult choice for me by saying, in effect, that I must abandon my wife or lose my job."

He said his wife "developed very

deep feelings on the subject of war and peace as a result of her experience in World War II."

In a front-page interview carried by the Louisville Times, Mrs. Grzelak, described as "frail and gray-haired," declared she would continue to voice her opinions "regardless of what happens."

The Times account quoted Grzelak as saying, "I told her we'd get in trouble if she distributed those pamphlets at the depot but . . . and Mrs. Grzelak interjecting: "He tried to stop me. He was afraid . . . but somebody has to carry on this fight."

The story quoted Mrs. Grzelak as saying that she'd been a Democrat until two years ago, but now considers the two major parties to be identical. "As far as she knows she has never met" a Communist, the account added.

### PEACE "COMMUNISTIC"

Mrs. Grzelak's peace activities, the army witchhunters declared, show that she had "evidenced sympathy with communism."

Grzelak is appealing the decision to fire him. He was suspended without pay effective last Dec. 13. The World War I vet spent most of 14 years following that war in a Veterans Administration hospital for a service-connected disability. He came to the U.S. in 1913 from Poland and then served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in France.

The Party declared:

"The action of the Government in firing Frank Grzelak because of his wife's work for peace through the Progressive Party proves that the corrupt politicians who are running our Government, want a new war."

"They are frightened by the rising tide of peace feeling among the people of America and the whole world, and so they are determined to silence every voice that speaks out for peace."

"They even take bread out of a man's mouth by depriving him of his livelihood, not for anything he did but for what his wife did. This is the pattern of Nazi Germany."

"The Progressive Party will continue to fight this growth of the police state in America. It will continue to fight the attempt of the two old parties to get us into war."

### DRAMATIZE FIGHT FOR A FREE SOUTH

An original dramatic script, written by Edward Nelson and directed by Margaret McCaden, will be presented the afternoon of May 4 at the Riverside Plaza Hotel by the Committee for a Free South.

The performance will be dedicated to the Negro men and women of the South who are daily fighting to win freedom over oppression.

Edward Nelson, author of the script, is a young Negro veteran, a native of Georgia. His last play, "Date With History," was presented on Feb. 15 in Harlem before an enthusiastic overflow audience.

Nelson, who is an executive secretary of the Douglas-Lincoln Society, IWO, and an initiating member of the Committee for a Free South, is now preparing a novel about the South.

The Variety Concert Group taking part is directed by Margaret McCaden, talented young Negro contralto. In the supporting cast will be the Sons of the South, gospel quartet and choral ensemble, singing the traditional Negro spirituals, work songs and blues.

This will be the first affair sponsored by the Committee for a Free South.

### The Struggle for Transcaucasia

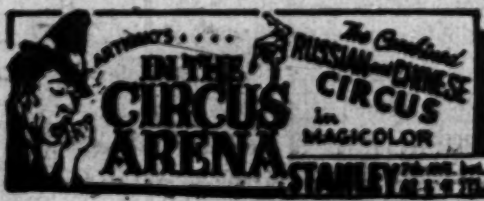
THE STRUGGLE FOR TRANS-CAUCASIA. (1917-1921). By Firuz Kazemzadeh. Philosophical Library. New York. \$5.75.

"The Struggle for Transcaucasia" is a detailed account of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia during the years of the Bolshevik Revolution and the allied imperialist intervention. The author writes from the standpoint that the short-lived 'independent' bourgeois republics in those three areas were the highpoint of their history, while their incorporation into the multi-national Soviet Union marked their tragedy.

Students of Soviet history may find out-of-the-way facts of interest in this study, but the general reader will get a book which, while it avoids the extremes of anti-Soviet bias, nevertheless complacently absolves the imperialist powers of all the intrigues for which they used bourgeois nationalists in Trans-Caucasia.

No reader of this book, of course, would suspect that Soviet rule has brought the people of Trans-Caucasia the greatest freedom and prosperity they have ever known, or that Soviet rule has meant the peaceful co-existence of peoples who, heretofore, were regularly driven into fratricidal and bloody war against each other.

—R. F.





# CP's Efforts to Bar War On Trial, Perry Tells Jury

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The issue in America today is "peace and democracy, to prevent World War III and the advent of fascism in our land," Pettis Perry, Alternate Member of the Communist Party's National Committee, told the jury Friday in the Smith Act trial of the 16 New York Communists. "It is precisely because we are consistent advocates of peace and democracy that we stand in the dock today," Perry said.

Perry, an outstanding Negro leader, who is acting as his own attorney, delivered his opening address to the jury following argument by counsel on a defense motion to dismiss the indictment. Defense Attorney John T. McTernan asserted that prosecutor Myles Lane had failed in his statement to cover points of the charges.

Judge Edward J. Dimock denied the motion after Lane agreed to appear once more before the jury and read the parts of the indictment he left out of his opening speech.

Lane arose and left the courtroom when Perry began to speak. He remained absent from the room all throughout Perry's address. This was seen as a deliberate insult to the Negro leader as he outlined his case. Lane turned his courtroom work over to his six assistants while Perry spoke.

## URGED PEACE

Perry reminded the court of Lane's charge in the opening statement that the Communists envisioned "violent revolution as a result of war and depression."

"But the fact is, as we will show during the course of this trial," Perry said, "that we have energetically and consistently urged not war, but negotiations and agreements to resolve international differences and tensions."

"We have advocated ever since June, 1950, an end to the senseless and tragic war in Korea, convinced that this would greatly enhance the realization of the uni-

versal desire for peace."

Perry told how, as the son of a poor tenant farmer in Alabama, he had witnessed and experienced force and violence practiced against the Negro people. He told of seeing a Negro prisoner beaten while his legs were chained. He recalled witnessing the murder of a Negro minister in Hamburg, Alabama.

He said he discovered the trade union movement in California and joined the Communist Party there in 1932, after reading a story in the Daily Worker of the famous Scottsboro case.

"We will show that we helped to arouse the American people to the threat of violence from Hitler fascism and energetically advocated collective security to stop Hitler aggression," Perry told the jury. "We will show that several thousand Communists fought on the side of democratic Spain against Franco and the fascist axis, not alone to save Spanish Republic but to preserve democracy throughout the world."

Fifteen thousand American Communists served in the United States Army, Navy and Air Force during World War 2, he said and hundreds of them never returned home.

As Secretary of the National Negro Commission of the Party, he said, he had the special responsibility to recommend policy and help to implement policy in

the Party's program on the Negro question.

## FIGHTS JIMCROW

He explained how the Party worked to improve conditions of the Negro people and the white workers.

"Thus, not teaching force and violence but advocating unity and brotherhood," Perry said, "we intend to show that it was the leaders of the Communist Party of New York especially that great son of a Georgia family, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., named as a co-conspirator of mine, who as a member of the City Council of New York, was among the first to raise the whole issue of jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, a housing development owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co."

"We intend to show that none of this advocacy had even the remotest resemblance to a conspiracy. It was advanced in the City Council by Benjamin J. Davis and developed through public mass meetings, petitions, delegations, demonstrations and conferences."

"We intend to show that far from advocating force and violence, our Party has fought for the constitutional rights to vote for the millions of Negro men and women who still remain disfranchised in the polltax states of the South. . . . This program serves the democratic interests of the entire nation in that it will, among other things, insure the removal of the anti-democratic representatives in Congress who dominate key positions in the House and Senate."

Perry told the jury that the defense evidence would show how the Communists fought for a program of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt area, cutting across 300 counties in the South. This fight, he said, is a fight for "self-rule" and for the right of the Negro people to "determine their own destiny."

"We intend to show that flow-



PERRY

ing from our understanding of Marxism-Leninism," Perry continued, "that the interests of the white workers, the white middle class, both city and rural, and the small business people, are tied up with the interests of the Negro people, and that the working class of our country cannot attain its emancipation if it failed to fight for national liberation of the oppressed Negro people."

## HITS SUPREMACY IDEAS

Marxism-Leninism, he explained, condemns and combats the Hitler-ideas of Anglo-Saxon supremacy and the ideas of white supremacy, the myth of the inferiority of the Negro and colored peoples.

"Marxist-Leninist theory," Perry stated, "is based not on the separation of people because of nationality, religion, race or color, but on the equality and brotherhood of peoples, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, and the oppression of one nation by another nation."

Defense Attorney Frank Serri, representing defendants S. W. Gerson, Albert Lannon, Alexander Trachtenberg and William Weinstein, followed Perry to the jury.

Referring to Prosecutor Lane's assertion that the defendants had launched a "conspiracy" against the government on April 14, 1945, Serri declared:

"Only mad men would dream at that time of conspiring against the U. S. government. Here was the mightiest republic in the world at the peak of its power. This was not Bolivia or Argentina. Here was a tiny group of people. At that time there was a unity of our people."

"The ballot was open. Did you ever hear of a conspiracy to break down an open door?"

Serri pointed out that the evidence would show that at the time defendants were alleged to be conspiring against the government they were doing "everything to strengthen our form of government." The Communists, he said, offered to the country "a radical challenge that shook the old parties."

Defense attorney McTernan, representing Alexander Bittleman, Jacob Mindel, V. J. Jerome and Claudia Jones, began his opening statement shortly before the court recessed to reconvene at 10:30 a.m. Monday.

The defense position is that the Communist Party from its formation was based on the principles

## ALP Women To Hold Luncheon For Mrs. Bass

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

The Committee of Women of the American Labor Party will honor Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidate for vice-president of the U. S. at a luncheon Monday in the main ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Bass will make a major campaign address.

Other speakers include Mrs. Sonora Lawson, PP national committee member and state chairman of the Virginia PP, Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of Vincent Hallinan, the party's candidate for president, and Mrs. Vita Barsky chairman of the Committee of Women.

## Workers Fight 100% Chrysler Speedup Plan

DETROIT, April 27 — Chrysler UAW-CIO members at the Warren DeSoto plant here are battling moves of the company to increase production rates 100 percent. The company is retaliating by firing workers who resist, and last Friday locked out over 2,000 others.

All last week in the connecting rod department the battle against speedup was waged by a group of unionists. Production was 1,600 and the company started the drive off by demanding 2,100, trying to soap that along with a promise they "won't ask for anymore."

When they got that production from some workers in the connecting rod department they asked for 2,400, then upped that to 2,700, then to 2,900 and finally on Thursday morning wanted 3,200 jobs.

At one end of the line workers battled speedup and gave the company 1,600. As a result the line jammed up. The supervision fired one worker. His line steward protested, so they fired the line steward.

On Friday morning when the workers came to work and found their two fellow workers, time cards, out of the rack, no one went to work. The superintendent came down and escorted the two fired workers to the gates and reportedly told them not to come back. Then inside the connecting rod department, crankshaft, camshaft departments workers took a walk on to Warren Ave.

At around 9 a.m. when your reporter was there, the workers lined up along the walls of the plant to get their pay checks. Everything was quiet and peaceful. But when one read the daily press that evening, which is always filled with heavy ads for the auto companies, one discovered that there had been "a near riot" at the plant gates.

of Marxism-Leninism, he said.

The defense will prove, McTernan said that:

- Marxism-Leninism does not advocate the violent overthrow of the U. S. government.

- Marxism-Leninism in fact is a body of theoretical principles to analyze the society in which we live.

- Advocacy of these principles leads to a program designed to serve the immediate needs of the American people.

- The Communist Party and these defendants have consistently applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions under which we live.

## The Committee for a Free South

### "A TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN HEROES"

Written by:

EDWARD NELSON

Directed by:

MARGARET McCADEN

Performed by:

VARIETY CONCERT GROUP

Featuring:

SONS OF THE SOUTH

ZEBEDEE COLLINS

VERA NICKOLOFF

NAT'L GROUP FOLK

DANCERS

Sunday, May 4, 2 p.m.

Riverside Plaza Hotel

235 WEST 73rd STREET (E-way)

Adm. \$1.20 (children free)

Tix at: Jefferson School, 675 Ave. of the Americas; Freedom, 53 W. 125 St.; 257 Seventh Ave.

## Our Number Is Up!

From No. 65 to No. 66 — because People's Artists next big Hootenanny will be at the Golden Ballroom in St. Nicholas Arena—53 W. 66 St. Tix \$1.20, reserved seats on sale at bookshops now.

## HOOTENANNY and Dance

Saturday, May 3rd

## DRESSMAKERS' MEETING

Tonight at 6 — Malin Studios 225 West 46th Street

Final arrangements and assignments will be made for May Day parade. Come all and on time.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

DRESSMAKERS' MEETING. Monday, April 28 at 6 p.m. at Malin Studios, 225 W. 46th St., N.Y.C. Final arrangements and assignments will be made for the May Day Parade. Come all and please do come on time!

### Coming

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to Otis MacRae's Orchestra, popular entertainment: Sat., May 10, Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 66th St. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon. COMING, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1 p.m. "Nigger Again Concentration Camps." Rally with Wm. L. Patterson, Hope Foye, Dr. J. Auslaender and special message from Paul Robeson, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St., N.Y.C. Sponsored by the German-American, P.O. Box 214, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y. Contr. \$1.

BILL ROBINSON, Lillian Shapiro and Dance Group appear with Jewish Peoples Chorus, Maurice Rauch conducting, at celebration 22nd Anniversary J.P.F.O.; Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., May 3. Program includes, "Tavel Brider," "Vigilid Biz Zig-Id" and other songs in Yiddish and English. Tickets at Jewish Music Alliance, One Union Square, WA 4-3311.

## Honor ISRAEL AMTER and SADIE VAN VEEN AMTER

outstanding fighters of the working class

TUESDAY APRIL 29 8 P.M.

## The Great Central Palace

90 Clinton Street

### Speakers:

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN WILLIAM PATTERSON

MEL WILLIAMSON and others

Entertainment: EARL ROBINSON and LAURA DUNCAN

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